REGD. NO. B. 1035

PRICE ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

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SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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VOL. XXII NO. 218 BOMBAY FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

CHAPRA FIRING NOT JUSTIFIED

"Magistrate Thinks Of Law & Order"

WHILE PEOPLE LOOKED FOR SECURITY

Non-Official Committee's Finding On Incident

"The Magistrate thought more of Law and Order and gave order for firing" while "the situation demanded that breaches should not only not have been filled up, but further outlets for water should have been looked for", is the finding of the non-Official inquiry on the firing on villagers in Tena in Chapra District on August 31.

"UNCALLED FOR AND UNJUSTIFIED"

The report, after examining all the circumstances, comes to the conclusion that the order to open fire was uncalled for and unjustified and "the calamity could easily have been averted by a more tactful handling of the situation."

CHAPRA, Sept. 13.

The Non-Official Committee consisting of some prominent and respected lawyers of Chapra with Mr. Chandradeo Narayan, Advocate, as the Chairman, which was appointed at a public meeting held in Chapra to enquire into the Chapra Firing Affair has published its report.

"UNCALLED FOR"

The conclusion, they have come to, is that with more tactful handling the calamity would have easily been averted and that in the circumstances with which the people were faced firing was not at all called-for by requirement of the situation.

FLOOD SEQUEL

It may be recalled that police opened fire near village Tena in Saran district and dispersed the crowd which, according to the Committee, assembled there to request the authorities concerned to delay in filling up the breaches in Chap-Mashrak Railway line for a few days more to save their lives and property from the strong current of the flood water that had attacked their hearth and home.

"NOT JUSTIFIED."

One Naini Bund having given way, the Committee said, the situation demanded that breaches not only should not have been filled up but further outlets for water should have been looked for, but the Magistrate thought more of law and order and gave order by firing which was not justified.—United Press.

STORY OF INCIDENT

A Patna message through the "United Press" dated September 1 stated:—

A report from Chapra says that firing was resorted to, to disperse the crowds at the village Tena, which is being overflooded due to breaches in Naini Bundh.

It is said that the Magistrate with armed police went to the villages to check the water flow there, but the villagers protested apprehending unwelcome consequences if repairs were taken in hand.

The Magistrate assured them that he was doing all for their good but they exhibited threatening attitude when fire was opened resulting, it is said, in the death of a few and injuries to several.

An "Associated Press" message of the same date from Ranchi stated:—

According to official information following a determined attempt on the part of a large and defiant mob to cut railway embankment in a place in Saran District police opened fire as a result of which three persons were wounded, two of whom are reported to have died subsequently.

Wiring again on September 11 from Chapra the "United Press" stated:—

The 42 men arrested on August 31 following police firing on a crowd of villagers, have been released on bail.

They have been charged for alleged rioting and their cases will be heard on September 14.

STARTS WITH MANICURING

"Won't You Trust Your Hands To Me", Asks Princess Marina

(SPECIAL CABLE).

PARIS, Sept. 13.

"I am quite a good manicurist; won't you entrust your hands to me?"

This jovial remark from Princess Marina to Prince George led to the happy denouement of engagement, according to the Greek writer Madame Luc Balti, who is a close acquaintance of Princess Marina.

It was while Princess Marina was busy with the file and had her head bent over Prince George's hand, that he was emboldened—because her eyes were hidden—and asked what he dared not ask earlier.

This incident occurred during the holiday at Jugoslavia, when Prince George mentioned that he would have to order a manicurist to come from the town.

PRINCE CHOOSES ENGAGEMENT RING

RUGBY, Sept. 13.

Before leaving London last evening to visit the King and Queen at Balmoral Castle, Prince George visited London jewellers and bought an engagement ring, which he will give to Princess Marina when she arrives in England on Sunday with her parents Prince and Princess Nicholas of Greece.

The Prince chose square emerald cut Kashmir Sapphire as the stone for the ring, which will be of platinum. Oblong square cut diamonds will be mounted on each side of the stone.—B O. W.

RAJENDRA PRASAD FOR PRESIDENTSHIP

U. P. Congressmen's Choice

BENARES, Sept. 13.

It is understood that the U.P. Provincial Congress Committee that met at Cawnpore has recommended the name of Babu Rajendra Prasad for the presidentship of the forthcoming Bombay Congress Session.—United Press.

CONGRESS AND ELECTIONS

Rajen Babu To Address Public Meeting At Patna

PATNA, Sept. 13.

The Assembly election campaign on behalf of the Congress opens here on September 15 when Babu Rajendra Prasad and other prominent leaders will address a public meeting at 7-30 p.m. at Mangle's Tank in the Patna City and explain the policy of the Congress to the audience.—United Press.

"MOHMAND 1933"

LONDON, Sept. 13.

An Army Order notifies that the King has commanded that the India General Service Medal 1908, be granted with the clasp "Mohmand 1933" to forces employed in operations against the Upper Mohmands in 1933.—Reuter.

DUTCH GOLD TO AMERICA

London Receives News Of Lifting Ban With Equanimity

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The decision of the Bank of Netherlands to lift the ban on the exports of gold to the United States was received by the London Exchange circles with equanimity.

It is pointed out that it is purely theoretical as, since the devaluation of the dollar, the guilder rate has never been low enough to render shipments of gold from Amsterdam to America profitable.

The opinion is expressed that the decision is equivalent to an official recognition of the new American gold basis by the Dutch Government.

The provision that gold export be allowed only if the present basis is maintained is taken to imply a slight hint that further devaluation will be viewed with disfavour.

DUTCH BAN ON GOLD LIFTED

New Terms For Export To U. S. A.

HAGUE, Sept. 13

The Bank of Netherlands announces that the ban by the Dutch Government on exports of gold to the United States, which was in force since March 1933, has been lifted.

The Bank will resume sale on usual conditions for export to America, if exchange reaches the gold export point, with the reservation that the United States should maintain dollar on the present gold basis, and reciprocally places gold at its disposal for export to Holland, if the gold export point is reached.—Reuter.

ARGENTINA'S DEBT

Scheme For Converting Large Part

RUGBY, Sept. 12.

Scheme for converting of a large part of Argentina's debt from 5 per cent to 4-1/2 per cent loans is announced and underwriting took place yesterday.

Five Argentine Loans are affected and holders will be invited to exchange into four and a half sterling bonds of Argentine Government on terms entitling holders of maturing stock to receive new stock at Price equivalent to 93-1/2. No cash subscriptions will be invited.

Nearly £10,000,000 of the Argentine Government bonds are involved. When the operation is completed, there will be substantial saving to the Argentine Government and increase in the amount of foreign exchange available for current trading purposes. City opinion on the proposal has expressed itself in a general rise in the Argentine Government and Railway stocks.—B.O.W.

Poland's Bomb-Shell To League

DENOUNCES COVENANT

Refuses To Collaborate For Minority Protection

GENEVA, Sept. 13.

The League's edifice was again shaken by Poland's refusal henceforth to collaborate with the League bodies entrusted with the execution of guarantees for the protection of minorities in Poland, which was announced unexpectedly by the Foreign Minister Beck at this morning's meeting of the Assembly.

Poland has long sought that clauses of the Versailles Treaty dealing with the minorities should be applied generally and not only to herself and Succession States.

She chiefly complains that Russia and Germany are not bound by the same regulations, and questions concerning minorities in Poland are raised on flimsy grounds.

A grave view taken of Poland's denunciation. It is recalled that that grant of Independence to her is conditional on her signature of the Minority Treaty.

Logically, her attitude, if persisted in, may lead to a complete breach with the League through the violation of declaration one of the Covenant.

NO UNANIMITY AMONG POWERS

GENEVA. Sept. 12.

Mr. De Valera's candid utterance in the Assembly embarrassed Powers dealing with the delicate problem of Soviet's admission into the League.

Sir John Simon let it known that in his opinion the quickest way was the best Jurists opined that an official Assembly invitation requires unanimity which is unobtainable and hence the round-robin system of signing the invitation in order to circumvent Soviet's objections to the formal application.

It was indicated in French quarters that M. Barthou would have thought twice before assuming the onus of getting Russia admitted if he had foreseen the present imbroglio.

Question May Be Held Up.

The next stage of the question of Soviet's admission into the League is likely to be held up for some days as M. Litvinoff has referred the tentative text of the invitation to Moscow.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

MANX GRAND PRIX

(Special Cable).

ISLE OF MAN, Sept. 13.

In the Manx Senior Grand Prix, Pirie, the well-known Booklands rifler riding Norton, won covering 226 miles in 2 hours 51 minutes 34 seconds at an average of 79.19 miles per hour.

White, who won the Junior, had a miraculous escape from death to-day when his machine crashed owing to a speed wobble at 90 miles per hour. White was uninjured, but his machine was so damaged that he was unable to continue. Prior to the accident, White created a lap record averaging 81.74—the first time any Amateur has beaten the 80 miles record.

MEN-OF-WAR FOR CUP COURSE

(Special Cable).

NEWPORT (Rhode Island), Sept. 13.

America's Cup course will be heavily guarded. The United States Naval authorities have ordered 16 men-of-war to patrol the course under the command of Rear Admiral Hayne Ellis. The vessels comprise battleship Arkansas, the new heavy cruiser Minneapolis, 8 destroyers and 6 submarines.

The first race is on September 15. Agents from all over the States are combing the Newport Hotel accommodation and houses for clients and also seeking accommodation on boats, every variety of seaplanes and aeroplanes. Charges for aeroplanes are equivalent to a pound sterling for half an hour, seaplane taxis twenty pence per mile and steamers a pound sterling per day.

FRANCE'S GOLD RESERVE

PARIS, Sept. 13.

The Gold Reserve of the Bank of France rose from 62 million franc last week to 82 milliards which is a new high record. Gold coverage is now 80.5 per cent.—Reuter's Special.

RECORDER OF LONDON DEAD

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Death has occurred of Sir Ernest Wild, Recorder of London since 1922.

(Sir Ernest E. Wild, K.C., aged (54), was called to the Bar in 1893 and was Knighted in 1916. He was Conservative Member of Parliament from 1918 to 1922 from West-Ham).

"MEDICINE MAN" DEAD.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Death has occurred of "Sequah" otherwise known as Hannaway Rowe, the famous "Medicine Man" who travelled over the world in Red-Indan style, with Brass-bands and cowboys, at the age of 93.

RED SHIRT LEADER FOR ASSEMBLY

Dr. Khan Saheb has consented to contest the Assembly seat from the N. W. F. Province.

The fear, however, as to how far free participation of Congressmen will be permitted in the ensuing election contest still persists. This has been brought to the fore by the rejection of the nomination of Mr. Abdullah Khan to the Frontier Legislative Council. Mr. Abdullah Khan is a prominent Congressman and was convicted during the Civil Disobedience movement.

At an informal conference of Congress workers of the North West Frontier Provinces it was decided to send a deputation to see Dr. Khan Saheb and request him to accept nomination as Congress candidate for election to the Assembly from that province. Accordingly a deputation consisting of Mr. Saadullah Khan Mr. Ghulam Mahomed Khan and Mr. Sarfraz Khan met the Khan Saheb at Wardha. Dr. Khan Saheb expressed his unwillingness to accept nomination. But the deputation urged that his personal wishes in the matter should be subordinated to the unanimous desire of the N.W.F. Provinces and the country generally. Mahatma Gandhi, Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, acting President of the Congress Parliamentary Board also pressed the Khan Saheb who has now agreed to stand as a candidate for election to the Assembly.

The members of the delegation who visited the "Chronicle" office yesterday were satisfied with the success of their mission and feel confident that Dr. Khan Saheb will be returned to the Assembly by an overwhelming majority.

nomination papers of Mr. Abdulla Khan, a nominee of the Provincial Congress Committee, on the ground of his having been sentenced to imprisonment during the last Civil Disobedience movement.

Mr. Abdulla Khan had applied to the Government by telegram on the 10th inst. requesting the removal of the ban, but there was no result.

Mahatma Gandhi, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad have been informed of the circumstances of the rejection.—A.P.

NOMINATION REJECTED

DEHRA ISMAIL KHAN, Sept. 12.

The returning officer in the by-election to the Frontier Legislative Council has rejected the

Dr. KHAN SAHEB AND ASSEMBLY

Frontier Mission To Wardha

BANU, Sept. 12.

A deputation consisting of Messrs. Sadullah Khan, Ghulam Mohd. Khan and Saifaraz Khan left for Wardha yesterday to see the Frontier Gandhi and secure the consent of Dr. Khan Saheb to stand for the Assembly elections.

S. Ram Singh could not unavoidably join the deputation. He has however, sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi:—

"Deputation proceeding. Please prevail upon Dr. Khan Sahib to consent to Assembly candidature."

It is understood vigorous campaign will be started as soon as the deputation returns.—United Press.

TO FIND SHORT AIR ROUTE TO AMERICA

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Two flying boats of the Royal Air Force number 209 squadron set out from Mount Batten air station, Plymouth this morning to fly to Faroes 'en route' for Iceland and Greenland.

Although it is one of the usual training cruises, opportunity may be taken to collect data for possible shortening of air route to America.

The flight is under the command of Squadron Leader Livock and a Danish Officer is among 13 persons carried by the two flying boats.—B. O. W.

PARIS, Sept. 13.

M. Dollot, Consul-General in Milan has been pointed Minister at Kabul.—Reuter.

Fresh Revelation In Liner Disaster

(SPECIAL CABLE).

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

"If Captain Carey is not removed, I will resign," declared Henderson, the first officer of the "President Cleveland," referring to his own captain when giving evidence in the "Morro Castle" enquiry.

Further Henderson alleged that "President Cleveland" stood by for nearly 50 minutes without launching the lifeboats. He said Capt. Carey failed to realize the seriousness of the situation.

Paramlal, a Lodhi, who was charged at Jubbulpur, under section 302 and was committed to Sessions for commiting the murder of a 10-months old baby by throwing him into a well, has been acquitted.

SIR W. S. LESLIE IN MOTOR COLLISION

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Lieut.-General Sir Walter Stewart Leslie, his wife and a lady friend were all injured in a motor collision in Northcray, Kent this evening and were removed to hospital with broken ribs.

Sir Walter was also injured in the shoulder. They are stated to be "comfortable".—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—A lady graduate trained teacher for Matric and Intermediate Classes. Another Matric pass lady teacher good in English for lower classes. Please mention the subjects taken and apply with testimonials and the minimum salary acceptable, to Dr. Raghunath, B.Sc., M. B. B. S., Secretary, Seva Sadan, 11, Rajpur Road, Delhi. (2919)

Wanted a B.A.LL.B. or a High Court Pleader for the post of the Magistrate and Munsiff, Balasinor State on Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 a Mohammedan, Parsi or a Christian preferred. Apply stating age and qualifications to the Dewan Balasinor immediately. (Sd.) J. L. Parghi, M.K.P., Dewan Balasinor State. (8839)

Wanted immediately trained and experienced graduates strong in English and Sanskrit. Apply stating terms to The Secretary, Kothari High School, Kadi (N. G.). 8896

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Tea—Expert in tea business with 40 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Ajmere Intermediate, Benares. Admission Success Guaranteed. Last date for enrolment 15 September, Senior Cambridge Institute, Near Congress House. (8879)

Rele's Shorthand Class best in Bombay. Apply Principal, B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., Darya Mahal, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (8650)

Candidates in Station Master and Commercial Classes. Training allowance upto Rs. 15/- uniforms—lodging passage free. Service compulsory, Rules and Selection Form on Re. 1/- Superintendent, Central Telegraph & Railway duties College, Delhi. (2817).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Excellent Small-loans facilities Alleviate Household—Difficulties. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (2881).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Experienced Travelling Agents to secure orders for Swadeshi cloths and hosiery goods on commission basis. Cash security Rs. 50 against sample box essential. Seth S. R. Shamlal & Co., Ludhiana. (2908)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda. Mysore. Anantapur. Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

118. TAILORING

London Diploma In Tailoring of all grades, awarded to our Successful Students. Those who join before 15th September will get 10 per cent. less in fees. Rao's Tailoring College (The oldest Tailoring Institution in India) Sai Bhuvan, Princess Street, Bombay. (2894)

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Universal Typewriter Company, opposite Gloria Church, Byculla. Dealers in Secondhand Standard and Portable Typewriters, Ribbons, Carbon Papers, Typecopying Work undertaken. (2925).

155. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

Wanted Manufacturers Interested in purchasing cheap quality Packing Cases. Apply stating dimensions to P. Joseph David, Post Box No. 9, Cochin (2907)

Wanted—Suppliers to quote for delivery of 50lbs. and 75lbs. second-hand, good quality rails at Calicut. Quote quantities, delivery time and prices. Apply Chandrie and Co., Ltd., P.B. 156, Madras, or the Resident Engineer West Coast Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., Calicut. (8892).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Legal Notices

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 2376 of 1927.

DHARAMSEY KHETSEY of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business at Dana Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay. .. Plaintiff.

vs.

BALKRISHNA, PANDURANG SAMANT PARULEKAR, a firm, carrying on business as Commission Agents at Lohar Chawl, without the Fort of Bombay. .. Defendants.

And

Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM, a firm, carrying on business as Attorneys-at-law, at 80, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Applicants

And

DHARAMSEY KHETSEY, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dana Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay. .... Respondent.

And

DADAJI NARAYAN SAMANT of Malwan Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Malwan in the District of Ratnagiri. .... Garnishee.

WHEREAS by an Order made in the above Suit on the 28th day of July, 1933, it was ordered that, Dharamsey Khetsey the Plaintiff abovenamed do pay to the Applicants abovenamed the sum of Rs. 7,449-11-4 and a further sum of Rs. 30 for costs.

And Whereas by a Warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 8th day of August, 1933, the following moveable property, namely, the sum of Rs. 4,000 or any other sum due and owing by Dadaji Narayen Samant to the within-named Respondent and Plaintiff and his right, title and interest in the debt due by the said Dadaji Narayen Samant (Malvan), District Ratnagiri, was attached.

And Whereas by an order, dated the 23rd day of March, 1934, it was ordered that the said debt due by Dadaji Narayen Samant of Malvan Hindu Inhabitant, mentioned at the foot of the account in the name of Govindji Damji, Cutch Bitavala amounting to Rs. 3,806-13-0 and interest thereon and payable to the Plaintiff Dharamsey Khetsey, be sold through the Sheriff.

Now Notice is hereby given that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by Virtue of a warrant for Sale of moveable property, dated the 10th day of August, 1934, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th day of September, 1934, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), in his office in the High Court House, the aforesaid debt for the satisfaction of the said Order, costs of execution and Sheriff's Poundage.

The price of the bid to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay or at the Office of Messrs. Dabholker and Jeshtaram, applicants' attorneys, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1934.

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

8907

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO 1257 OF 1934.

MAHOMEDBHOY I. M. ROWJEE, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) IRENE PAULINE, European Inhabitant, residing at Apollo Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay, (2) ANNE ANTOINETTE GOUYET, European Inhabitant, residing at Nanabhai Lane, within the Fort of Bombay; (3) EDHIT GARNIC, European Inhabitant, residing at Hughes Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Defendants To.

The Defendants abovenamed Madam.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed the above suit against you to recover from you Rs 20,306-0-3 as mentioned in the plaint with interest and costs.

You are now hereby summoned in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 26th day of September, 1934, at 11 o'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon to answer the plaint.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that in default of your appearance on the day mentioned above the suit will be heard in your absence.

Dated the 11th day of September, 1934

Yours truly,
ZERIWALLA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
8908

THE CARLTON

4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Positively the last day of
Warner Bros.' Fabulous
Musical Extravaganza

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Unrivalled in BEAUTY.....
SPLENDOUR ..... GIRLS .....
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MAURICE CHEVALIER
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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

PHYSCOLOGIST TO GO TO LONDON

For Study On Biennial Bearing Of Mango Trees

SIMLA, (By Mail).

The Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research assembled for its sixth meeting when the report of the Fruit Research Sub-Committee was discussed.

APPLICATION FOR FRUIT STUDY.

An application from the Andhra University for a grant for study of fruits and vegetables with a view to utilisation in manufacture was returned for reconsideration by the University, and re-submission, after a study of the work already in progress elsewhere, the revised scheme to be accompanied by full details of the experimental work to be actually undertaken. With regard to an application from the Government of the North-west Frontier Province for a grant for research work on the improvement for Fruit Culture and the problem of marketing, the Board, concurring with the Sub-Committee, recommended a grant for provision of a Horticulturist but considered that several other items of the scheme should be undertaken by the Local Government.

PHYSIOLOGIST TO ENGLAND

An application from the Hyderabad Government, for a grant for a fruit research scheme was recommended for sanction, with certain modifications. An application from the Mysore Government for a grant for a scheme for fruit cultivation was also recommended for sanction, subject to certain amendments, both of the technical programme and of the financial details. For work on the biennial bearing of mango trees, a problem of considerable importance, it was decided to send a Physiologist to England for special training.

Meanwhile, for the appointment of two Scientific Assistants for the horticulturist was recommended, for fruit research in Bihar and Orissa, during the period a Fruit Physiologist is being trained. The Board desired that the High Commissioner for India in London should be informed of its great appreciation of the facilities, for the expert examination of experimental consignments of fruits so kindly afforded by the Department of Industrial and Scientific Research of His Majesty's Government.

GRANT FOR RESEARCH ON BANANAS.

An application from the Government of Madras for a grant for a scheme of research work on bananas was recommended for sanction with modifications.

The State of Mysore desired to be included in the list of co-operating Provinces and States in the programme of the work on the Bombay cold storage research scheme, which was approved by the Sub-Committee. The Report of the Sub-Committee on fruit research scheme was adopted.

The application from the Government of Bengal for an extension of the scheme of research on the mechanical analysis of lateritic soil and on the nutrition of the Rice Plant, at the Dacca University was approved, with modifications. The Sub-committee were extremely gratified at the success of the work already done.

Three applications from the Governments of Madras, Bombay and the Central Provinces, for research on Sunn-Hemp were considered jointly and approved in the form recommended by the sub-committee.

RESEARCH IN ANIMAL NUTRITION

The Report of the sub-committee on the Annual Reports of the Veterinary Investigation Officers of Madras, Bihar and Orissa, and Hyderabad was adopted. The need was stressed for research in animal nutrition with a Central Institute to work to co-operation with the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar, to study the effects of nutritional defects on the incidence of disease among live stock. It was pointed out that there is at present, no institute in country dealing with this problem, although it is one to which attention is being paid in all other countries, and that it is essential to organise team work between nutrition and vterinary workers, to deal with this most important livestock problem of the country, from an economic point of view. The Report was carried.

An application from the Government of the Central Provinces for a grant for a scheme of research work on Pan cultivation was referred back for revision and for the provision of fuller details, both scientific and financial.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

An application from the Government of Madras for a grant for a scheme for research for improving the fishing industry and developing the supply of fish meal and fish manure was next considered, and the recommendations of the sub-committee were adopted. This item had been brought up for discussion at the first Day's meeting, but was postponed pending the receipt of information from the Madras Government as to whether new grounds were being exploited. The reply was in the affirmative and the application was, therefore, approved.—United Press.

(Continued from column 7.)

during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the month 3.82 inches

Total rainfall during the year 67.75 inches

Weather remarks: Drizzle.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 13-9-34

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.3deg F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.01 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.80 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

WELLINGTON

LAST DAY TO-DAY
TO SEE
FREDRICK MARCH
CONSTANCE BENNETT
in
AFFAIRS OF CELLINI
TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

TO-MORROW-SATURDAY

ATTRACTION DE-LUXE!
British Screen's Unrivalled Comedienne
GRACIE FIELDS
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Picture of 1,000 Laughs
"LOVE LIFE AND LAUGHTER"
Wholesome Fun, Catchy Lilting Songs, Comical Adventure, and above all, THE SUPERLATIVE ARTISTE
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"LOVE LIFE AND LAUGHTER"

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So Hurry Up and Book Your Seats!
PLANS OPEN.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN LOWER BURMA

Few Falls Occur In Konkan And Bombay Deccan

POONA, Sept. 13.

The monsoon has been active in West Central Provinces, Central India, West United Provinces, Assam and Lower Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, East Central India, West Central Provinces and local in Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, United Provinces, West Central India, East Central Provinces, East Rajputana and South Hyderabad while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Konkan, Bombay Deccan Southeast Madas and North Madras Coast.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Port Blair three inches; Tavoy Gwa, Kyaukpyu and Myitkyina one and half; Bassein and Akyab one; Cox's Bazar four; Jalpaiguri three; Cherrapunji two; Silchar, Naya Dumka one and half; Sibsagar one; Pachmarhi nine; Indore four; Hoshangabad two; and Dehra Dun, Bhopal and Khandwa one and half.

FORECAST.

Monsoon will be active in Lower Burma, Assam, and central parts of country and rainfall will extend in Bihar and Orissa and Bengal and scattered thundershowers will recur in United Provinces.—A. P.

STRONG MONSOON IN U. P.

Depression Moves Towards North West

POONA, Sept. 13.

The monsoon has been strong in Lower Burma, central parts of country, and East United Provinces. This activity was associated with depression which formed in Bay of Bengal off Orissa Circars Coast on the 6th. The depression moved slowly towards north-west weakening at the same time and became unimportant over East United Provinces on 11th.

Cablegraphic report of the progress of the monsoon despatched to Secretary of State on 12th September is as follows:—

Rainfall for the week ending 12th September normal in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, United Provinces, West Rajputana, West Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South, and Madras Coast North; fair in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Gujarat, Konkan, Malabar; scanty in Punjab, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Sind, Mysore, Madras Southeast, Madras Deccan and excess elsewhere. Monsoon strengthened in Burma and central parts.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, Sept. 13

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 13-9-34 at Colaba Point 0.00"; Fort 0.00; J. J. Hospital 0.03";

Total since 1st June to date 13-9-34 at Colaba Point 67.71; Fort 92.49; J. J. Hospital 77.44

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 at Colaba Point 51.64; Fort 80.78; J. J. Hospital 58.22

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 at Colaba Point 63.02; Fort 69.27; J. J. Hospital 65.74

HOMEOPATHS' CONFERENCE

Appeal In Connection With Bombay Session

Dr. G. B. Patel writing from near the Tower, Navsari, says:—

We appeal to the homeopaths and the public to make the ensuing Session of the A. I. H. M. C. at Bombay a complete success. It has been the privilege of Bombay and of the Western India Homoeopathic Association to have invited the Third Session at Bombay this year, and a gathering of All-India professional homeopaths will be held.

All Associations and members of Homoeopathic profession, along with their Allopathic friends and laymen, are invited by the Reception Committee. Provincial and District Associations, institutions and individuals must be moved to send their delegates and they should communicate their suggestions re: the name of the President-elect for the Conference.

Enrolment of the members of the R. C. and delegates on or before 30-11-34 must be applied for, along with fees of Rs. 5 and 3 respectively.

The following suggestions have come so far. The remaining provinces, viz., C.P., Andhra, Madras, Maharashtra, Kathiawad and Sindh are requested to send in their suggestions as soon as possible to enable the R. C. to proceed with propaganda without delay, and issue invitations.

Addresses of the invitees are to be sent to the undersigned by the Provincial Secretaries:—

Behar.—Dr. G. N. Odhedar, M.D., Lucknow.

U. U.—Dr. Pyrelal Shrivastav, Lucknow.

Behar.—Dr. P Chatterji, Bankipore, Patna.

Bengal.—Dr N. M. Chowdhary, M.D Calcutta.

Bengal.—Dr S. C. Ghosh, M.D., Calcutta.

Punjab —Dr Dayashankar, M.D., Lahore.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 13-9-34.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .029 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 79.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 76.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.8 degrees 1.8 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.1 degrees 1.7 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 95 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind

(Continued in column 5.)

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Cures Radically **HYDROCELE** Without Operation
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Already 30,000 Doctors throughout the world have agreed that this radical remedy ALWAYS CURES, and gives health and strength.
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LIGHT BROWN
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Made from the purest Norwegian Oils
Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

THE NEW AFGHANISTAN

All-Round Development

In the course of his speech welcoming the guests on the occasion of the sixteenth celebration of the Afghan Independence Day the Afghan Consul, Bombay, said:—

"Some of our friends who with keen interest very minutely watch the affairs in Afghanistan remember well the innumerable sacrifices made by His late Majesty Ghazi Nadir Shah, the martyr, who even gave away his life for the progress and prosperity of his country. His tragic loss is irreparable to the nation at large and so it is to-day that we are affected by the lamentable death of our saviour and patriot of Afghanistan.

The Afghan nation gave proof of her loyalty and fidelity to the royal house of His Majesty King Nadir Shah by placing his royal and worthy son Mahomed Zahir Shah as His Royal Majesty the King of Afghanistan. To-day the Afghan nation is proud of their King who is following in the footsteps of his illustrious father and serves his country which is now on the right road of progress prosperity and peace. He has the well-being of the nation at heart and fosters the stable constitution and the able reforms created by his late father.

PROMOTING TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

From the time of His Majesty's accession to the throne His Majesty has been devoting most of his time to the trade and commerce of the country and for the increase in trade and development in business according to His late Majesty's plans, he has passed many new rules and regulations and has made many reforms and promoted facilities, removing many impediments and handicaps to the trade and commerce and abolished many taxes and duties. New selling markets are opened and avenues of trade improved, new industries, factories, banking and financing facilities are created and extended. Agricultural has received impetus and encouragement, canalisation, construction of roads, improvement in transport, creation of convenient short routes, colleges, hospitals, public welfare institutions have all received serious attention of the Government of His Majesty King Zahir Shah.

A LAND MARK.

To-day another land mark in the history of our country's commerce and trade is being made in Kabul in the opening of the great industrial Exhibition by His Majesty King Zahir Shah. Our good feelings and relations for our friendly neighbours remain the same. Our sovereign King Zahir Shah has again declared in his inaugural proclamation that the policy of His Majesty's Government will continue to be the same, namely, fostering better understanding between its neighbours and establishing amity and goodwill with them without any diplomatic secrecy and mystery. We will sustain in our international outlook goodwill and equality towards all without any preference to any one over the other."

Mr. A. Bengalee said:—

"To-day we meet here at the invitation of H. E. Syed Abdul Hamid, Consul of Afghanistan, to celebrate the Independence Day of Afghanistan whereat I am entrusted to propose the health of H. M. King Zahir Shah and prosperity of his country Afghanistan.

H. E. Syed Abdul Hamid is H. M. King Zahir Shah's representative here and is better fitted to speak authoritatively on Afghanistan and as he is now going to speak briefly touching the country's progress heretofore made since H. M. King Zahir Shah's accession to the throne, I do not like to inflict my speech on you.

NEW M. L. C.

NOMINATED

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., has resigned from the Bombay Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Governor is pleased to nominate Major A. Y. Dabholkar, M.C., I.M.S., being an official, a member of the Legislative Council.

FATAL FALL FROM HILL

Vithal Dharma, a Hindu was cutting grass on a hill at Chenduri in Thana District, when his foot slipped and he fell down the hill. He sustained serious injuries and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries to-day.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death at the inquest over his body.

The "Associated Press" understands that Mr. Garbette, Chief Secretary, Punjab Government, on the completion of four years' tenure takes up the appointment of Commissioner, Multan Division, about the beginning of March next.

A. I. C. C. ELECTIONS FROM RAJPUTANA & C. INDIA

First Meeting Of New Provincial Congress Committee

(From A Correspondent).
AJMER, Sept. 11.

The first meeting of the new Provincial Congress Committee of Rajputana and Central India was held on Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. Gauri Shanker Bhargava. The following were elected:—

Syt. Arjun Lal Sethi President.
Syt. Hari Bhau Upadhyaya Vice-President.
Syt. Gauri Shanker Bhargava Secretary.
Syt. Babaji Harsingh Dass Joint Secretary.
Syt. Jainarain Vyas Joint Secretary.
Syt. Balwant Rai Deshpande Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

An executive committee of 16 members was formed. The following are the names of those elected to the Committee besides the office-bearers:—

Syt. Baij Nath Mahodaya, Syt. Ladoo Ram Joshi, Syt. Mukut Behari Lal Bhargava; Syt. Swami Kumaranand, Syt. B. S. Pathik; Syt. Attar Mohammed; Syt. Arya Datta Ji Jugdun; Syt. T. S. Gokale, Sjt. Amolak Chand Surana and Shrimati Gomati Devi.

ELECTED TO A. I. C. C.

The following gentlemen have been elected members of the All-India Congress Committee:—

(1) Syt. Arjun Lal Sethi.
(2) Swami Kumaranandji.
(3) Syt. Gauri Shanker Bhargava
(4) Syt. Nathmalji Chordia.
(5) Syt. B. S. Pathik.
(6) Syt. Babaji Narsingh Dass.
(7) Syt. Hari Bhau Upadhyaya.

Syt. Bal Kishen Kaul, Dr. O. M. Khandwala, Vice-President, Ajmer D. C. C., and some other members who had gone to the Congress Office to take part in the elections left the office all of a sudden a few minutes before the Provincial Congress Committee meeting.

The elections were keenly contested and the results taken in sports-man like spirit.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Notification Of Civil Appointments

Mr P M Lad, ICS, Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Satara, to be Additional Sessions Judge, Satara, with effect from the 12th September 1934.

The Reverends J F W Ruddell, BA, and W T Lindsay, MA, are appointed to be chaplains on probation on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill vacancies in the Bombay Diocese.

Mr D R Pradhan, ICS, on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, vice Mr V Ishvaran, ICS, transferred.

Mr V Ishvaran, ICS, on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Thana, vice Mr Yusufji I Patel transferred.

Mr Yusufji Ishakji Patel, on relief, to do duty as Additional City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, vice Mr T P Jetli reverting, pending further orders.

Mr E P Little, ISE, Assistant Executive Engineer in the Dharwar Division, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Nira Right Bank Canal Division, vice Mr Birendra Kumar Bose, Executive Engineer, proceeding on leave from 15th September 1934.

BANDRA LADY ACQUITTED

Magistrate Says Complainant's Statement Was False

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANDRA, September 11.

The third of a series of cases between one Jal Tehsildar and other tenants residing in a building at Bandra Hill, which are creating a stir among the local Parsis, was disposed of by Mr. R. B. Mulay, Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate of Bandra.

The case was filed against Mrs. A. S. Faizee under sec. 352 of the I. P. C. The complainant alleged that the accused threw an electric bulb, whilst he was proceeding in his car to the garage, in order to cause injury to himself and his wife. He also stated that the accused's family were not on good terms with his, and that counter cases between the parties were pending.

In acquitting the accused, the Magistrate held that the statement of the complainant, that he saw Mrs Faizee pulling her hands in, was false. Th Magistrate also observed that as an educated man he could not forget the individuals who attended the party that night especially as it was a small one. The complainant stated that Mrs. Twigg the wife of Sergeant Twigg was present that day for the party whereas it had been proved beyond doubt that Mrs. Twigg was in hospital that day and at that time. The Magistrate finally remarked that the discrepancies in the evidence in such a short event raised doubts as to whether the occurrence alleged to have taken place did occur.

Messrs. R. S. Bulsara and H. K. Nargolhar appeared for the complainant whilst the accused was defended by Mr. J. R. Athaide.

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Bray Beau Pleases Over 1-1/4 Miles

Grand Raja Gives Attractive Display

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 13.

The following gallops were noted through the week.

ALIENIST (Raffaele) covered ten furlongs on the tan at a brisk pace. Has improved.

BUCENTAUR (Blyth) gave satisfaction when pushed over ten furlongs.

GLENALMOND (Northmore) moved like a fit horse when sent ten furlongs.

BRAY BEAU (Hill) had the assistance of BONNE TETE (O'Neale) in a ten furlong spin. Quite good. Watch the former.

CAREY DENNIS (Raffaele) beat DINOS (R. Boy) narrowly over five furlongs.

DIAMOND SHOWER (Forsyth) and SHRI NARAYEN (Obaid) were tried over the six. Former improves at a nice rate.

SAFETY MATCH (R. Boy) gave a speedy display for six furlongs. Follow this one.

ARGOS HEIR (Raffaele) pleased in a dash over the seven.

TADEMA (Bowley) and BETTY BOOP (Bullock) contested six furlongs. Note the former.

STARFORD (Raffaele) showed plenty of speed for six furlongs. Fit and well.

FAIRFORD (Marrable) outpaced MAGNITUDE (R Boy) over the six.

GRAND RAJA (Bhimrao) gave an attractive display when beating RAJ PYARI (R. Boy) over six furlongs.

CLENDENNEN (Simmons) covered six furlongs on the race track in good timing. Not very unreliable.

GOLDEN TRAIL (R. Boy) had GRECIAN ORB (McCarthy) comfortably beaten over the six.

KNIGHT AT ARMS (Brace) and ROSETTE (R. Boy) finished well together in a mile gallop on the race track.

CONNEMARA ROSE (Stead) showed up well in a half mile spurt.

TRURO (M. Hoyt) had HONEYSUCKLE McQuade) beaten in a run over four furlongs.

ROSEWATER (Obaid) strode out well in a mile gallop.

KOLHAPUR QUEEN (Obaid) had MAHARANI (Bhimrao) for company in a nice pace gallop for six furlongs. Both are well.

AL GHAZI (Obaid) was very convincing in a half mile spurt.

SAMRA LAYALI (Clarke) went a mile in fine style. Has now struck form

THE VICEROY (Obaid) travelled like a fit horse in a mile spin.

GREEN LAWN (R. Boy) gave satisfaction in a mile gallop.

WHITE FLOWER (Raffaele) did six furlongs in taking fashion. Very well at the moment.

BUICK (S. Black) did well in a rattling mile gallop.

NOTE—MAARIB, ARAB FLAG, and SUNSPOT.

Rovers Cup Football

ROYAL TANK CORPS BEAT BEDS AND HERTS BY THE ODD GOAL IN THREE

In the first round of the Rovers Cup Tournament, the Royal Tank Corps from Kirkee eliminated the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment from Jhansi by the odd goal in three. The game was far from interesting. There were more mistakes and falls than could be seen on a slippery ground and in this the Infantrymen had the major share. For the major portion of the game the Beds and Herts appeared like a disjointed lot. They could produce some sort of concerted action only when the fight was wearing towards the end. Were they able to play in their true form all throughout, a glimpse of which they gave in the latter portion of the game, the result might have been different.

The Corps played the better football in the initial moiety. Their first combined movement from the kick-off resulted in a goal in their favour. Thereafter they pursued their attacking career and gave the Jhansi men a hot time of it. Scott at centre-forward worked his wingmen with judicious care and took every opportunity to shoot at the Infantry fortress. Allen at the pivot was a tower of strength and was well supported by Dean and Embling. Heaps in goal proved much safer than his vis-a-vis and effected several spectacular clearances. The end of the first half saw the Tanks leading by a goal to nil.

Soon after resumption, the Corps were awarded a penalty for reasons which did appear quite clear from the stands. Scott gave a hot shot to Marks which the latter cleared in fine style at the expense of a corner. The latter proved abortive. The Kirkeemen staged a number of short passing manoeuvres to the chagrin of the Beds and Herts defence but they managed to drive them away until Scott broke through again to notch the second goal of the day. After a little more trying, the Corps relaxed to a certain extent. The Infantrymen saw their opportunity and worked hard to penetrate the opposite goal. At last their efforts succeeded Shipps finding the net through melee. Encouraged by this success, they went on trying but without further score.

THE RESULT.

Royal Tank Corps, Kirkee 2 goals.

Beds & Herts, Regt. Jhansi 1 goal.

THE TEAMS.

Royal Tank Corps:—Heaps; Dean and Embling, Whittaker, Allen and Horsfall; Lee, Fitzmaurice, Scott, Storey and Hyno.

Beds & Herts Regt:—Marks; Gambert and Courtney; Saunders, Gallaway and Somervell; Hewitt, Shipps, Hall, Williams and Chamberlain.

Referee: Mr. F. J. Tilley.

FRIDAY'S MATCH

Rovers Cup First Round

Royal Warwicks Regt. vs. Gloucester Regt., Cooperage, kick off 5-30 p.m.

LESLIE RUNNING CUP.

In the Leslie Running Cup, the Royal Fusiliers had a walk over in the absence of R. A. Colaba.

JOCKEY N. W. WHITESIDE PUNISHED

Stewards Withdraw Licence Over Karam Allah's Running

POONA, Sept. 13.

(From Our Correspondent).

The Stewards of the Western India Turf Club considered the report of the Stipendary Stewards on their inquiry into the discrepancy in the running of 'Karam Allah' in H. H. the First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate, as compared with his running in the Dealers' New Plate on September 1. After hearing the evidence, the Stewards expressed themselves as very dissatisfied with the explanation offered by Jockey Whiteside, and accordingly withdrew his licence.

In view of the sensation that was created by the 'Karam Allah' incident, the action of the authorities will not surprise the majority of racegoers, who had just cause to be disgusted with the irregularities witnessed at the Poona Races.

Jockey N. Whiteside has been one of the leading lightweights in Western India, having ridden with success for many of the prominent stables. He is an English lad, who went to Australia after serving his apprenticeship in England.

Whiteside came out to India on the advice of Captain M. R. D'Arcy, the trainer and rode for him, making good in a short time.

WHY CARNERA LOST HEAVYWEIGHT TITLE

Threatened By Gangsters Before Fight, Say Italian Critics

ROME, (By Mail.)

Primo Carnera is still heavyweight champion, and Max Baer hasn't got a nickle's worth of brains, Italian sports followers have decided upon reviewing newsreel pictures of the Carnera-Baer fight.

Even after the fight was a fortnight old, it was still hotly disputed in all gathering places, with few willing to admit that Baer was the winner. Nearly all came to one of four conclusions, some to all four. These were: (1) Carnera is still champion. (2) Carnera's ankle was so excruciatingly painful he could not stand. (3) Carnera was threatened by gangsters and had to lose to save himself from being killed, and (4) Baer ought to have been disqualified for his clowning.

"Certainly Il Campeone Carnera—sure he is still champion," insisted an expert after reviewing the picture. "This Baer is not too intelligent, positively, he cannot be endowed with five cents worth of brains."

Newspapers, neglecting other issues, published banner lines: "Carnera Won According to British Expert," and "Carnera's Finest Showing Despite Fractured Ankle."

Most of the experts held that Baer's actions were contrary to all notions of chivalry and would not be allowed in any other country in the world.

GANGES' LEVEL RISING AGAIN

Fresh Anxiety For Affected People

BENARES, Sept. 13.

The Ganges' level again is rising. For the last 3 days it has risen to about 5 feet.

This has caused fresh anxiety among the river side villagers who are again settling down after the previous floods.—United Press.

REBUILDING OF PATNA GURUDWARA

Rs. 35,000 Collected

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

The Maharaja of Patiala presided over a meeting of the Sikh leaders this evening held at Davicos' Ball-Room for collecting funds for the purpose of rebuilding the Patna Gurdwara, damaged by the last Earthquake.

A sum of Rs. 35,000 was collected.—United Press.

AIR MAIL AT KARACHI

KARACHI, Sept. 13.

The air mail from Croydon arrived at Karachi at 2-15 p.m., and left for Singapore at 3-45 p.m.—A.P.

F. PERRY RETAINS U. S. SINGLES TITLE

Allison Extends Englishman In Final At Forest Hills

(Special Cable)

FOREST HILL, Sept. 12.

In the final of the American Tennis Championship Perry beat Allison 6—4, 6—3, 3—6, 1—6 8—6.

Perry out generalled the American in the first two sets, and Allison's attempts to force the pace were defeated by the Englishman's accuracy. It was a new Allison, who in the third and fourth sets sent over a stream of flashing drives, especially in the fourth in which he killed with zest.

Perry, however, led 5—2 in the fifth set. Allison levelled 5—5, but Perry was steadier at critical moments.

'PERFECT ALLOY' PLAY

Wins Soviet Contest's 1st Prize

MOSCOW, (By Mail.)

The winners have now been announced in connection with the competition—backed by the Soviet government—for the best play written by a Soviet playwright.

It was originally the intention to award three prizes, the first amounting to the equivalent of £1,500; the second, £1,000; and the third prize, £500.

Hundreds of manuscripts poured in from all parts of the U.S.S.R.

Now the committee of assessors, having studied all the plays submitted, have decided that no first prize will be awarded. "None of them," they declare, "was fully in keeping with the terms of the competition."

A prize of £1,000 has, however, been awarded to the author of what is described as an interesting psychological comedy, entitled "The Perfect Alloy."

It shows the struggles of post-Revolutionary young people in a scientific research institute, where they are engaged in making alloys for the aviation industry.

"As the plot develops," writes the dramatic critic of the Tass agency, "it shows what splendid human alloy these young people themselves are. It gives the public an idea of their mentality, their ideals, their fight against the remants of hostile and decadent mentality."

The author, Comrade Kirshon, is aged 31.

50 MILES CYCLE RACE ON SUNDAY

Perfect Arrangements Made For Amateur Event By Committee

The Bombay Presidency 50 miles Cycle race open to all amateurs will take place on Sunday September 16 at 6-30 a.m. Thirty-one entries have been received for this interesting event, which is the first of its kind in India. Two well-known cyclists from Baroda are throwing down the gauntlet to the local champions, which include K. O. Gerrard, the winner of the 10 miles Cycle race at Matunga some time ago. Young Gerrard comes from a family of well-known cyclists, his elder brother being a champion some years back. Although in the veteran stage G. D. Gerrard is competing for the race, "just to encourage the youngsters," he declares.

The race will start from the Bandstand (Cooperage) and competitors will ride out to Borivli and return to the starting point for the finish.

Additional interest is lent to the race by the inclusion of team events, which should make the event more thrilling. Prizes will be awarded to the winners in the principal as well as team events. Perfect arrangements have been made to ensure a safe route for competitors. The city and suburban police are co-operating in maintaining order and controlling traffic, and ambulances will be on hand to assist the fallen.

NO TENNIS TEAM TO INDIA

South Africa Declines Invitation

(Special Cable).

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 13.

The Council of the South African Lawn Tennis Union declined the invitation from the South Club, Calcutta to send a first class team on visit next December. The invitation was declined owing to the Davis Cup and Australian engagements.

BOWLERS' DAY AT PENTANGULAR CRICKET

Parsi Wickets Scattered At Karachi Tourney

KARACHI, September 13.

Ten minutes after the start of play to-day in the second match of the Sind Cricket Pentangular, the Hindus' innings came to a close, Visooma giving a catch to Irani off Palsetia, when the score was 314. Kalyan remained not out with 14.

Palsatia was the most successful of the Parsi bowlers, having taken five wickets for 75 runs.

The Parsis opened their innings with Irani and Sidhwa. The opening partnership was broken at 19 when Irani was clean bowled by Girdharilal, who also claimed the wicket of Sidhwa one run later.

Naomal, the Hindu captain, took charge of the leather when 40 of the Parsi innings was signalled and soon met with success, dismissing Cawasji in his first over.

The Parsis suffered another loss when Ghaswalla was caught by Naomal in the last over before lunch. The score at lunch interval was 57 for four

AFTER LUNCH PLAY.

Khambatta joined M. J. Mobed on resumption after lunch. A phase of forceful batsmanship was adopted. Khambatta's unorthodox hits were lustily cheered. After scoring three boundaries, he paid the penalty for blind swiping, Girdharilal shattering the wicket by a good length ball which he tried in vain to hook (75-5-13). Neither Naoomal's googlies, nor Girdharilal's exposes held any terror for Palsetia who began to lash-out right from his entry. He skied Naoomal at long-on but Visoomal dropped him. Girdharilal scored another sensational triumph dissolving the Palsetia-Mobed combination, the latter being caught in the long-slips off Jagannath (84-6-7).

BIG DEFICIT.

With a big deficit of 277 to cover, Mawalawalla joined his skipper at 2-55.

Parsis took 150 minutes to reach century. The Parsi Captain's downfall was brought about by a timely change in bowling, Shridhar's first ball yielding a catch to Gangaram at long-off (111-7-37).

Mobed played a subdued captain's innings, combining stubborn defence with timely hitting. Included in his score were 5 fours D. J. Mobed next marched to the pavilion. Shridhar bowled him (127-8-9). The Hindus then completed the rout, Mawalwalla capitulating to a brilliant one-handed catch off Ramchandra (135-9-14).

There was a flicker before the final fade out, but before the Parsis were skittled out for 138. Girdharilal and Shridhar shared the bowling honours.

Facing a deficit of 176 runs Parsis were forced to follow on, at 4-5 p.m. A. Irani and N. S. Sidhwa taking strike against Girdharilal and Bhicaji.

The game had only spectacular interest as the Hindus on the first innings score have moved to the final where they meet the winners of Mahomedans vs. Europeans.

Within 15 minutes of the start Bhicaji made a successful appeal against N. S. Sidhwa (16-1-8). Irani did not survive long. Trying to nibble Girdharilal's fast ball, he yielded a catch to Ramchandra in the slips (18-2-5). An innings defeat stared the Parsis who lost another Star Batsman, Naoomal catching P. R. Cawasji before tea in the slips off Bhicaji (19-3-1).

The Ghaswala-Irani partnership provided some diversions amidst this havoc of falling wickets when the tea interval was taken. The same story of players coming and going continued after tea. Irani gave a schoolboy catch to Dowlatram off Bhicaji (29-4-8). M. J. Mobed after a life fell to a catch of Visoomal off Kalyan (41-5-10). At 15 minutes past 5 Kalyan claimed his second wicket. Mawalwalla was the victim of a catch by Dowlatram at point (43-6-2).

With a view to escape an innings' defeat Ghaswalla and Khambatta stone-walled for a long time. Naoomal tempted them with his googlies. They never took risks. Naoomal's five overs were maidens. Emerging from the shell 10 minutes before the close the batsmen flogged the demoralised Hindu bowling. Five minutes before the close Jagannath captured Ghaswalla's wicket (77-7-10). The seventh wicket stand retrieved the Parsis from a disastrous position. Palestia and Khambatta remained unbeaten at the close.

PARSIS: First Innings.

P K Khambatta b Girdharilal	13
M J Mobed c Gangaram, b Girdharilal	37
Palsetia c Jagannath b Girdharilal	7
Mawalwalla c Girdharilal, b Ramchandra	14
D J Mobed b Shridhar	9
P R Minwalla b Shridhar	0
S K Irani (not out)	11
Extras	8
Total	138

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Girdharilal 36 for 4, Shridhar 23 for 3, Naoomal 19 for 2, Ramchandra 14 for 1.

PARSIS: Second Innings

A Irani c Ramchandra, b Girdharilal	5
N S Sidhwa c Ambep b Bhicaji	8
Ghaswalla b Jagannath	10
P R Cawasji c Naoomal, b Bhicaji	1
M J Mobed c Visoomal, b Kalyan	10
Mawalwalla c Dowlatram b Kalyan	2
Khambatta (not out)	27
Palsetia (not out)	0
Extras	7
Total (for 7 wkts.)	77

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Girdharilal 30 for 1.
Bhicaji 27 for 3.
Kalyan 3 for 2.
Jagannath 4 for 1.—A.P.

JAMNADAS MEHTA'S POSERS FOR CONGRESS

Talks To Young Hindus What Oct. Session Should Do

TIRADE AGAINST DISCIPLINE

An appeal to the public of Bombay to make a concerted effort to ban religion for ever from a national political organisation like the Congress and a strong condemnation of the "intolerant and dictatorial" attitude adopted by the Congress Working Committee with regard to Congressmen who happened "to differ honestly" from its views, was made by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta at a meeting held under the auspices of the Youngmen's Hindu Association, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay on Thursday.

The subject of the lecture was "the main issue before the October Congress Session."

Mr. Gangla presided.

Mr. Mehta said that the most important issue before the ensuing Congress Session was a clear definition of its creed. The Session should lay before the country in unequivocal terms, capable of only one construction, its ultimate goal. Whether it was complete independence involving severance of connection with the British or not.

THE STATES QUESTION.

The second issue was that pertaining, to the inhabitants of the Indian States, that is, their position within the Congress. "The British Government," Mr. Mehta said, have by a technical Act called the Foreigners' Act classified them as foreigners. Was the Congress going to reverse the same?

The third point raised by the lecturer was a definition of "Congressman." Mr. Mehta wanted to know if Congressmen were only those men who subscribed to the resolutions passed by the Working Committee for the current year, or those that subscribed to the creed adopted by the Congress.

The lecturer held that it was not humanly possible for any honest Congressman to comply with all the decisions held year in and year out by the Working Committee. That did not mean that such a Congressman was a rebel against the Congress, nor did the so-called "rebel" cease to be a Congressman. This question had to be settled once for all before the October Session of the Congress.

A RAW SORE.

The Congress, being a national political institution, should not interfere with the religious rights of any community. The religious problem was a "raw sore" on which every community became hyper-sensitive. It was, therefore, the bounden duty of the Congress to back out from any interference with the religious rights of any community.

Mr. Mehta also pleaded for the rejection by the Congress of the Communal Award, which he termed as a constitutional anomaly, a political absurdity, and an ethical monstrosity, not because it was unfair to the Hindus, but because it was a definite attempt on the part of the British Government to vivisect the Indian Nation into communities, races, creeds and castes.

The last issue on which the lecturer dwelt was the—one dealing with the Khaddar clause. It was, imperative to have a clear declaration on this head.

EQUAL CITIZENSHIP.

The national unity of India could best be attained, concluded Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, by conceding to all people rich or poor, Hindu Muslim, Christian, Parsi or Anglo-Indian, equal citizenship. Equal citizenship was the best safeguard against all kinds of exploitation and was the fundamental principle of a true democratic constitution.

VICEROY OPENS SIMLA EXHIBITION

Railway Board Member Annexes Prizes

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

H. E. the Viceroy opened the 62nd annual exhibition of the Simla Fine Arts and Crafts Society this afternoon in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering including the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Chetwode, the Raja of Faridkot and Sir Frank Noyce.

His Excellency arrived at the exhibition accompanied by Lady Willingdon and his personal staff.

The Viceroy's prize for the best picture by an amateur was awarded to Mr. C. P. Colwin (Member, Railway Board), for the picture "Between the Showers of Ooty."—A. P.

R. A. F. BOATS IN RANGOON

Enroute To Melborne

RANGOON, Sept. 13.

Three R. A. F. flying boats arrived here this afternoon.

They leave on September 15, for Mergui enroute to Singapore and Melbourne.—A. P.

SHARING OF THUNGABHADRA WATERS

Govt. Representatives To Meet In Bangalore

MADRAS, Sept. 13.

With a view to discuss matters relating to the sharing of the waters of Thungabhadra, a conference of representatives of Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad and Bombay Governments will be held at Bangalore on 2nd and 3rd October. Madras will be represented among others by Sir Archibald Campbell and Sir Hopetoun Stokes, Revenue and Finance Members, respectively.—A. P.

DRAPER'S SHOP GUTTED

QUETTA, Sept. 13.

A serious fire broke out last night at St. John, gutting a draper's shop and a timber godown. The fire brigades turned out and brought the flames under control after a hard struggle lasting three hours.—A. P.

H. Wolkersdorfer, a German of about twenty-five years of age was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, to six months' simple imprisonment on the charge of having attempted to commit suicide by gassing himself.

YACHTS GET FINAL GROOMING

Stage Set For America's Cup Races At Bristol

BRISTOL, Sept. 12.

"Endeavour" and "Rainbow" have been hauled out of water for final grooming.

The veteran designer Nather Reshoff, builder of five defenders, commented that "Endeavour" was a fine boat and a fast one.

A huge influx of people has already begun, trains, boats, motorcars, and yachts of all descriptions arriving every hour and anchorage in the bay is most difficult to find. Elaborate arrangements have been made to view the races from ocean liners, seaplanes and owater taxis.—Reuter.

AMERICAN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Turnsea Beats Holder In Third Round

BROOKLINE, Sept. 12.

In the American Amateur Golf Championship, third round:—

Villie Turnsea (New York) beat George Dunlap (holder) 3 and 2.

Torrance beat Johnny Lehman (Chicago) 4 and 3.

In the fourth round:—

Torrance beat James French (San Francisco) 2 and 1.

Dave Goldman (Dallas) beat Jacobsen 6 and 4.

Lawson Little beat Chester O'Brien (St. Louis) 4 and 3.—Reuter.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva, Shud, 5, 1990
Muslim: Jaamdi-ul-Akhar 4, 1353
Parsi: Farvardin 8, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 26m
Sunset: 6h. 43m.
High Water: 2-48 14-27
Low Water: 8-27 20-53

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m

Rovers Cup Football Royal Warwicks vs. Gloucesters, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 15.

S. S. Kaisar-i-Hind with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Rovers Cup Football: Attached Section v. Essex Regiment, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m.

Y. M. C. A (Student Branch): Public lecture on "How to Make India's Population Literate" by Prof. R. D Choksi, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, September 17.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The P and O mail steamer 'Rajputana' with the mails from London of the 6th instant passed Suez at 9 p.m. on the 12th instant.

'C' WARD D. C. C.

An ordinary meeting of the New Committee of the 'C' Ward District Congress Committee will be held tomorrow (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. in the Committee's Office, Chhotalal Bhuwan, Kalbadevi Road.

B. P. WOMEN GRADUATES' UNION

The Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union has arranged to visit the Radio Broadcasting Station, Worli, to-morrow (Saturday) at 10-30 a.m. Members and their lady friends desiring to join the party should meet at Seva Sadan at 10 a.m. sharp as it is the starting point. Members having cars are requested to bring them.

SANATANIST MEETING

A meeting of the local Sanatanists was held on Sunday last at Madhav Baug.

Among the resolutions passed at the meeting was one calling upon the Sanatanist voters of the Legislative Assembly to vote only for those who were nominated by the Sanatanist Election Board.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha, a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), on Monday September 17 at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Behramgore T. Anklesaria will speak on "The Immortal Firdausi—The Avestan and Pahlavi Texts and Tradition utilised by him in preparing Shah Nameh."

MOTHERLAND'S YOUTH SOCIETY

In view of the existing and growing unemployment amongst Indians in general and the Goans in particular and in order to mitigate this horrible human suffering by way of doles etc., the Motherland's Youth Society intends to move in this direction and hold a Goan mass meeting for this purpose, and requests the Goan public, Clubs Associations and such other institutions irrespective of caste and creed to collaborate with the Society in this humanitarian duty, and address their willing co-operation and suggestion to: L. A. Dias, General Secretary, The Motherland's Youth Society, A 8 Girgaum Terrace, Girgaum 4.

The Dharwar Vanita Seva Samaj, has received from Shrimant Raja Lakhamganda Basawaprabhu Sirdesai of Vantmuri a donation of Rs. 500.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"White Sister". To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Little Women". To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Little Miss Marker" Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Ruplekha" Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee at 3 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.
KRISHNA—"Sone-ki-Chidia" or "Vismi-Sadi". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee on Saturday, Sunday and to-day at 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL —"Dukhtar-E-Hind" or "Bharati Bala". Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Devaki" or "Krishna Janma" Time as usual.
PALACE—"Roman Scandals". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Affairs of Cellini". To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Toofan Mail". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Ajameel" Daily at 5-30 8, and 10-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"King Kong". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Evergreen". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER TALKIES—"Vaman Avtar". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CARLTON—"Gold Diggers of 1933". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Such Women Are Dangerous" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"20,000,000 Sweethearts". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin and Announcements. 7-30 p.m. The Gossip Hour, compared by Cecil Madden. 8 p.m. The Northern Studio Orchestra, directed by John Bridge. 8-45 p.m. Surprise item. 9 p.m. The Hotel Metropole Orchestra, relayed from the Hotel Metropole, London. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. News Bulletin and Announcements. 10-45 p.m. A syncopated pianoforte recital by Clive Richardson. 11 p.m. Reginald Foort at the organ of the Regal, Wimbledon, London.

GANPATI FESTIVAL

To-day's Celebrations

TARABAUG GANESHOTSAV
9 p.m. Lecture by Dr. Ketkar on Constitution of Hindu Society.
10 p.m. Physical feats by Professors Vaze and Kelkar.

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION KALYAN
9-30 p.m. Lecture on "Message of Vedas".
10-12 p.m. Harikatha.

HINDU SABHA, MATUNGA
8-30 p.m. Flute.
9-30 p.m. Bhaktipradarshak, Ganesh Mela of Harijans.

YOUNGMEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION
9 p.m. Sri Samarth Vyayam Mandir Mela, Dadar.

CHEMBUR GANESHOTSAV
10 p.m. Kirtan by Pillu Buva Vadujkar.

KARNATAK SANGHA
3 p.m. Harikirtan.
6 p.m. Lecture by A. K. Padhye on "Ancient glory of Karnatak".
9-30 p.m. Vocal music.

POSTAL NOTICE

Parcels for Germany direct per s.s. 'Freienfels' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6 p.m. on Friday the 14th September 1934.

The Government of India have appointed Mr. G. H. Luce, M.A., I.E.S., Lecturer in Far Eastern History, University College, Rangoon, as a corresponding member of the Indian Historical Records Commission for a period of three years.

THE REGAL THE LAST DAY at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
HELEN HAYES CLARK GABLE IN THE WHITE SISTER
FROM TO-MORROW
The World-Renowned Tenor RICHARD TAUBER IN BLOSSOM TIME
A Magnificent Musical Romance!

THE CAPITOL THE LAST DAY: At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m Concession to Schools at 4 p.m. Matinee.
The Gold Medal Star KATHARINE HEPBURN IN LITTLE WOMEN
RKO-RADIO'S PRIZE PICTURE
FROM TO-MORROW
CHARLIE RUGGLES UNA MERKEL MARY CARLISLE IN MURDER IN THE PRIVATE CAR
A Cast of Comedians in a CARTLOAD OF LAUGHS!

SMALL MILLS HIT HARD

"B. E. S. T. Co. Must Revise Their Electric Supply Tariffs"

MONDAY'S AGENDA FOR CORPORATION

After a spell of prolonged holidays, the Bombay Municipal Corporation will meet on Monday next when the following among others will be considered.

Dr. J. A. Collaco will move:

"That in view of the fact that the revised electric supply tariffs for industrial purposes introduced by the B.E.S. and T. Co, Ltd, hit very hard small mills, factories and other industrial concerns using electric power on a small scale, thereby leading to the possibility of their being closed and thus adversely affect the revenues of the Corporation, and further in view of the fact that the benefit derived by the consumers like the Municipality from the revised tariffs is almost negligible, the Commissioner be requested to communicate to the B.E.S. and T. Co, Ltd., the considered opinion of Corporation that they should suitably revise their tariffs so as to relieve the extra burden imposed by the revised charges on such small concerns and give substantial benefit to large consumers".

EDUCATION ACT

Dr. M C. Javle will move:—

"That the Schools Committee be requested to consider the desirability of consulting the wishes of the Local Schools Committees of F. and G. Wards, where free and compulsory education has been introduced some years ago, as to whether the time has not now come for enforcing the penal clauses of the Primary Education Act for effectively enforcing compulsory primary education in those wards and to report to the Corporation the result of their enquiry into the matter."

Dr. J. N. Choksy will move:—

"That in view of the financial stringency the Commissioner be requested to report as to the desirability and feasibility of doing away with the exemption from Wheel Tax enjoyed by the L.M.P. motor cars as these motor cars are owned by private individuals who do not restrict their use for patrolling purposes only but mostly use them freely for personal purposes."

"That the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee be requested to prepare and submit to the Corporation for approval a draft representation to Government requesting them that they will be pleased to arrange for the collection of the Wheel Tax on motor vehicles in the City through the Commissioner of Police, who is the licensing authority for such vehicles."

One Ghulam Rasul was arrested at the New Delhi Railway Station by the police, being found in possession of a pistol and contraband opium.

ELECTIONS TO A. I. C. C.

Socialist Party Protest Against B.P.C.C. Council's Decision

The Secretaries of the Congress Socialist Party write:—

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party protests against and condemns the action of the Council of the B.P.C.C. in deciding to hold the elections to the A.I.C.C and the offices and the Council of the B.P.C.C. before the fact-finding officers have reported on the validity of the elections to the B.P.C.C. from the various wards.

DEMOCRATS AND NATIONALISTS

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Branch of the Democratic Swaraj Party has passed the following resolution and forwarded it to Pandit Malaviyaji and Mr. Aney:

The Bombay Branch of the Democratic Swaraj Party welcomes the formation of the Congress Nationalist Party in Calcutta for the specific purpose of fighting the White Paper proposals including the Communal Award and getting them rejected by the next session of the Congress and by the country in general. It assures Pandit Malaviyaji and Mr. Aney, the leaders of that party of the wholehearted co-operation of the Democratic Swaraj Party, Bombay Branch.

Late Mr. Jal Minocher-Homji

(From A Correspondent).

The untimely passing away of Mr. Jal M. Minocher-Homji, at the early age of 31, on Wednesday evening, owing to heartfailure, will be received with shock by his numerous friends in the city and outside and overseas. He was the Secretary of the All-India Federation of Young Theosophists, and a member of the co-Masonic Lodge, Bombay and also the Secretary of the Youth Lodge, T. S., upto his sudden and unfortunate demise.

A silent and unostentatious worker, a sincere toiler in the cause of Swadeshi, an active promoter of the Theosophical Youth Movement more in the light of its ideals than its religious tenets, Mr. Minocher-Homji was an earnest, though humble, worker for the betterment of his country.

It will be difficult to mention his activities in various fields, without referring to the suavity of his manners, the simplicity of his life and the independence of his thought. His death means a distinct loss to Theosophy and the Youth movement, and particularly, to the Youth Lodge, T. S., Bombay.

His loss will be deeply mourned by his aged parents and other relatives and the vast circle of his friends alike, for, he made no distinction between his family and his friends, in the uniform kindness he displayed towards one and all. May his Soul Rest In Peace.

GANDHIJI'S LIFE MISSION MUST BE CARRIED OUT

Bombay Must Buy Hundies In Thousands During "Jayanti" Celebrations

Sjt. V. V. Jerajani writes in "Khadi Patrika":—

The Historic Dandi March started by Mahatma Gandhiji in 1930 had its direct effect on the politics of the country as well as on the Khadi Movement. Day by day demand for Khadi grew more and more and ultimately it was found impossible to cope up with the increasing demand by way of supplying Khadi to customers. It was, therefore, in the fitness of the things that appeals for using Khadi economically were issued. Thanks to the efficient organisation of A.I.S.A. more Khadi production centres in the country were promptly opened and started and large quantity of Khadi was produced.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

Few months had elapsed before Khadi stock got accumulated as a result of extended sphere of production of work. It was, therefore, in accordance with the impending occasion that demanded of his services that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the President of the Indian National Congress, issued a country-wide appeal requesting the Nation to clear the stock of Khaddar. The appeal had immediate effect and nearly half of the stock lying idle in the centres of A.I.S.A. was at once cleared off.

STEADY PROGRESS.

In spite of incarceration of all prominent leaders and workers in 1932, Khadi movement was slowly and steadily progressing on. The people of Bombay and Bombay Suburbs had purchased Khadi worth Rs. 1,95,000 in response to the appeal, and in 1933 also despite a large number of workers being behind the prison walls, Khadi sales worth Rs. 1,82,000 were effected.

66TH BIRTHDAY.

Mahatma Gandhi enters into the 66th year of his life this month. Having undergone two imprisonments and toured the whole country for a continuous period of nine months with a noble mission of Harijan uplift, he has once again returned amongst us. Let us pray God for longevity of his life, especially on the occasion when he has successfully emerged out from the self-imposed ordeal of seven days' fast for the self-purification of himself and that of his colleagues.

BOMBAY'S TRADITIONS.

Bombay and its Suburbs have uptil now maintained the tradition of making munificent contribution towards the purchase of Khadi. It has been accordingly decided to observe Gandhi birthday celebrations in Bombay. People have splendidly responded to the call by showing their approval of the Khadi Hundi system by way of purchasing them. It is arranged that this year also Khadi hundies or notes will be issued and hoped that the people of Bombay will give a proof of their increased and unremitting love towards this great man by buying hundies in thousands.

Let us be inspired and instilled to accelerate the speed of the progress of Khadi in the august presence of Mahatma Gandhi and to do our utmost by successfully carrying out his mission of life.

COLLAPSED WHILE TAKING FOOD

Parsi Co-Freemason Dies Of Heart Failure During Holiday Festival

A sad and tragic incident occurred in the Blavatsky Lodge on Wednesday evening which cast a gloom on the rejoicing which was observed on that festival day.

It appeared that there was a meeting of the Bombay Lodge of Co-Freemasonry connected with the Theosophists at the Blavatsky Lodge on Wednesday evening and after the meeting, the members went to an adjoining room for refreshment. Mr. Jal Manchershah, a Parsi (31) who was also a co-freemason while taking refreshment suddenly collapsed and fell to the ground. Before any medical aid could be rendered, he expired. Medical opinion showed that death was due to heart failure.

The deceased was the nephew of the late Mr. Kaikhushru Manekji M'nocheherhomji, former proprietor of the "Bombay Samachar."

PANDEMONIUM IN CALCUTTA

D. C. C. Election Meeting Ends In Disorder

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

Disorderly scenes were witnessed at the annual general meeting of the North Calcutta District Congress Committee held for the election of office-bearers last night at Albert Hall. The meeting was abandoned amidst riotous scenes. Rival parties tried to get the upper hand, with the result that a clash ensued in which lights, fans and chairs were smashed. Two persons received skull injuries, necessitating removal to hospital.

On the previous evening, about a dozen persons raided the office of the Election Board located in the house of Mr. N. C. Sen, Barat-Law, one of the Joint Secretaries. It will be remembered that the Election Board was brought into being by Mr. Aney, the arbitrator appointed by the Working Committee to settle the Bengal Congress dispute.

Mr. Sen was away at the time of the raid. The raiders overpowered two persons in the office and forcibly removed the box, which contained the papers connected with Election disputes.—A. P.

NAWJAWAN BHARAT SABHA RAIDED

But Nothing Objectionable Recovered

LAHORE, Sept. 13.

Simultaneous searches of more than half a dozen places were made by the police to-day for "objectionable literature," the workers of the Nawjawan Bharat Sabha being the object of attention.

Armed with warrants issued by the District Magistrate under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Police searched the offices of the Provincial and Local Nawjawan Bharat Sabhas in Bradlaugh Hall. Excepting a sign-board a few membership forms, nothing else was seized.

The police also raided the houses of Mr. Mubaraksagar Secretary and Mr. Mangaldas, President as well as Mr. Tikaram and Babu Singh with the same object, but nothing incriminating was discovered.

The houses of Mulraj and Comrade Ramchandra were searched for about three hours. Here also the police were unable to find any "objectionable literature."—United Press.

Houses Of Meerut Accused Searched

LAHORE, Sept. 13.

Searches were simultaneous, and among the residences searched were those of Kedarnath Saihgal and M. A. Majid, both Meerut Conspiracy Case, accused, and about six others said to be connected with Naujawan activities. —A. P.

Political & Govt's Ban

AMRITSAR, Sept. 12

At a meeting of peasants and workers held at Guru Ka Baug, a resolution was unanimously adopted resenting the Government's action in restricting the activities of several leading workers of the Sikh Political Prisoners' Aid Society.—United Press.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Costly Ganapati!

It is a pity that a large amount of money is wasted in the observance of festivals. One noticed on Wednesday a procession of a sub-sect among the Hindus, which went round the city with a barbaric display of gold, silver and motor-taxis!

If one analyses in which directions this money is spent, one can easily see that a deplorably low percentage of the expenditure goes to the needy and the deserving.

The age-long tradition of this country, that every one should share the happiness and peace of a festival with his neighbours and fellow-men, is over-shadowed by the age-old love of pomp and pageantry. Thousands may be lavished on Sri Ganpati who, we are told, goes on pleasure-cruising on Manas-sarovar!

We also daily see thousands going about the city streets with abandoned hope in their look; their only festival is a mouthful which is very rare for them. Their only pleasure-cruise would be to the place where they can have a morsel.

One hopes that while Ganapati goes on his pleasure-cruises in the city, he would also look to the needs of the poor, at least during his stay here, if not for ever!

Harijan Municipal Teachers

It is gratifying that in deference to the wishes of the advocates of the Harijans, the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has laid down a definite policy for the recruitment of teachers from them. In accordance with that policy 15 per cent of the new recruits are taken from the Harijans. Then, while confirming teachers in the department, the Schools Committee has been following this policy in confirming 15 per cent of Harijan teachers out of the total number of teachers confirmed. It is also interesting to note that while dispensing with the services of the non-permanent teachers from 1st September, 1934, on account of retrenchment, Harijan teachers, who had put in service of one year or more on 1st July, 1934, were retained as a special case although they were juniors to others in point of service.

VILLAGE UPLIFT THROUGH KHADI

No Other Industry Can Take Its Place Says Gandhiji

The Agent of A. I. S. Association writes:—

"Basket making and other small industries can be introduced in this country but their scope shall be limited to thousands only, whereas Charkha and Khaddar can feed millions. What is the use of spending so much energy for a work which affects thousands only?"

"I am not a fool to advocate spinning and weaving. I firmly believe that there is no other industry that can take the place of Khaddar. There can be no substantial gain to exclusively serve the cities which do not contain more than 3 crores of the population. We must work for 35 crores. That is why I want you to pay our attention to the villages as well."

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Let, therefore, all strive to reconstruct and regenerate the villages by encouraging the Khadi industry carried on by them."

PURCHASE KHADI NOTES

The session of the Congress Working Committee held at Wardha concluded its sittings after adopting the following resolution:—

"The Congress is nothing, if it does not progressively represent and serve the masses. Such service is impossible without following the constructive programme of the Congress with meticulous care and devotion."

And one of the most important and regenerating item of the Constructive Programme of the Congress is Khadi. There is no go left for us but to carry out successfully the programme of Khadi.

Let the Nation therefore put into practice the resolution of the Congress Committee during the Gandhi-Jayanti from the 15th September to 7th October.

Each and every citizen should therefore, in obedience to the mandate of the Congress purchase as many Khadi notes as possible and help in clearing the stock of Khaddar worth Rs. 2,00,000 (two lakhs).

Let the people give a proof of their loyalty to the Congress.

Mission Of Spinners Association

The city of Bombay with its innumerable lanes, bye-lanes, roads and wards is thickly populated by people from all parts of India. To all such people from different provinces of India and abroad, the message of the Gandhi Jayanti should be delivered in the right earnest.

The programme of Jayanti will begin from 15th September and close on 7th October, 1934. During these 23 days, the All-India Spinners' Association intends to approach each and every citizen of our city.

This can only be done if public spirited persons from every chawl and all localities offer themselves as volunteers for this work.

Let the reader who happens to read this message at once go to the office of the Agent of A. I. S. A. at 344, Kalbadevi Road and contribute his utmost mite to the sales of Khadi by selling Khadi Hundies during Gandhi Jayanti.

BAND CORPS TO SERVE CONGRESS

(Through the Publicity Bureau of Reception Committee).

It has been decided to organise a Band Corps for service during the ensuing Session of the Congress. Those who are willing to join the Corps are required to send in their applications to the Chief Recruiting Officer, Captain's Cabin, Congress House, Bombay.

PATHE Bombay's Cinema De Luxe DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M
THE MOST DANGEROUS WOMAN ON BROADWAY!
... wrecking men with a smile!

SHIRLEY TEMPLE
The Sensation of the Century with ADOLPHE MENJOU IN
"Little MISS MARKER"
ONE OF THE GREAT HITS OF THE YEAR WHICH WILL MAKE YOUR HEARTS MELT WITH LOVE FOR THE FIVE-YEAR OLD SHIRLEY TEMPLE WHOSE PERFORMANCE CAN NEVER BE EQUALLED

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1934

GANDHIJI & CONGRESS

It is a great relief to be assured that Gandhiji has decided not to retire from the active leadership of the Congress at least till the Bombay session of the Congress is over. This decision is evidently in response to the appeals made to him from various quarters, especially from the Working Committe, which solely needs his guidance. That Committee is now confronted with difficulties on all sides. Owing to a variety of circumstances the internal organisation and discipline of the Congress are far from satisfactory. And Gandhiji's guidance is essential in reorganising this vast body and improving its discipline. It may be that Gandhiji's views on the subject are not wholly acceptable to a large number of Congressmen. But a generally acceptable solution of this tough problem is best arrived at when Gandhiji continues to lead the Congress. For he is one of the few who possess the faculty of holding together even men of divergent views. If his suggestions on reorganising the Congress are found to be substantially acceptable to other leaders, it may be wholly unnecessary for him to retire to any extent even after the Bombay session of the Congress.

Council Work.

One special reason why Gandhiji should continue to lead the Congress is that it has just undertaken a heavy responsibility with regard to its Council programme and Gandhiji's retirement will be a serious handicap in the proper discharge of that responsibility. The Congress is not now content, as it was some years ago, with maintaining a benevolent neutrality towards Council entry. Work in the Councils is now an integral part of the Congress programme, and everybody knows that Gandhiji's approval has been most helpful in bringing about this radical change. The Parliamentary Board has from its very inception sought and benefited by Gandhiji's guidance, and it will find itself left sadly in the lurch if Gandhiji suddenly withdraws his active guidance on the very eve of the elections.

Minimizing Friction

Determined to make the new Council programme a complete success, Gandhiji is making one more effort to come to some sort of understanding with Pandit Malaviya regarding the candidates to be put up by the Congress and the Nationalist Party. Lest the fresh negotiations should create any doubt or misunderstanding about Congress attitude towards the Communal Award, we would make it clear that the Working Committee's resolution thereon stands, as, indeed, it must. Any modification of it is out of the question. Nor will it be possible, we believe, even if Gandhiji should arrive at an understanding, to give any Congress candidate freedom of vote on the Award. The present negotiations are only to minimize friction between Congress and the Nationalist Party, to secure the largest number of worthy Congressmen as candidates from both the parties and to avoid any needless contest between two Congress leaders representing rival parties. We hope, however, that Congress candidates already announced will not be withdrawn and that in the final selection of candidates, Gandhiji will be able to carry with him the Congress Parliamentary Board.

Betrayed Again

It is deplorable but significant that Mr. R. R. Bakhale's Bill safeguarding some of the elementary rights of the Harijans as citizens was thrown out by the Bombay Legislative Council by such a large majority as 33 votes against 12. The Bill was a modest one in all conscience. The Home Member himself admitted that it was a purely social measure involving no interference with any religious beliefs and practices. It sought to give effect to Government's own professed intention to uphold the rights of the Harijans, especially to give effect to the following resolution passed by the Backward Classes Board in 1932: "In the opinion of the Board the remedies (Government orders regarding assignment of lands for wells, tanks etc.) would be effective only in the slightest degree since none of them could resist the effect of intimidation and social boycott. It is well-known that any attempt on the part of the Depressed Classes to assert their right is followed by an aftermath of victimization. The Board is convinced that until this victimisation is made a penal offence, no real progress can be made towards the removal of the disabilities of the Depressed Classes." Mr. Bakhale's Bill only sought to penalise such victimization.

Certain provisions of the Bill, which were either too severe or involved some interference with individual liberty, could have been amended at the second reading; but its principle was unexceptionable and, therefore, its first reading ought not to have been opposed by the Council. A number of members, non-Brahmins as well as Brahmins, stoutly opposed the measure on the flimsiest of grounds. Those like Mr. Gangoli who thought that they represented the views of their constituencies will soon find that their surmise is unreservedly repudiated. Opposition from the Government is regrettable but should surprise none. It is much easier for them to talk patronisingly about the uplift of the Depressed Classes than to safeguard their rights actually. But it is no use expecting much from the Government or the Councils as at present constituted. Moreover in all matters of fighting the prejudices against the Harijans there should be more reliance on persuasive propaganda than on legislation, though the latter is quite necessary. There is not at present sufficient propaganda calculated to secure to the Harijans the exercise of their most elementary rights, such as the right to use a public well. The attempt of the Harijan Seva Sangh to dig separate wells for the Harijans is an act of kindness but often it accentuates the prejudices that deny them their rightful use of public wells.

Bihar Relief

We have received a copy of the report of the Bihar Central Relief Committee for the period ended 30th June, 1934. It is divided into two volumes, the first of which consists of the reports of the Managing Committee and of the Districts and the audited accounts. The second volume is made up of detailed lists of donors, scheduled province by province. We are informed that each donor or institution that has sent any contribution direct to the Committee will be sent a copy of the schedule pertaining to his or its province. If within the next three weeks any of such donors fail to get a copy of a schedule, or if there is any discrepancy in the amount sent and that acknowledged, such a donor is requested to communicate direct with the Committee.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. J. C. Kumarappa and B. Gupta, Incorporated Accountants. At the end of June the cash donations amounted to contributions in kind which are not included in the accounts but which, we are informed, amounted approximately to Rs. 3-1/4 lakhs in value. Bombay City has given about 8 lakhs and Ahmedabad 2.8 lakhs and the Presidency as a whole has given Rs. 13.87 lakhs. A most interesting donation is that of Rs. 5,800 from Afghanistan and that includes a generous donation from H. M. the King of Afghanistan and his Ministers. The total allotments to various heads of relief come to Rs. 22,19,000, a good part of which is reserved for the most important item of constructive work to be undertaken after the monsoon, when the present low-levels will have somewhat settled down. Part of the unallotted balance is being now utilised for flood relief. Altogether the report bears ample evidence of the thoroughness with which the administration of relief is being carried on by the Committee.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Need For Systematic Training

(BY AN OBSERVER).

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, said as follows in the course of his lucid and business-like address delivered at the Annual Convocation of the University on Tuesday, the 21st August, 1934:—"I now come to the question of the health and physique of the students which ought to be the foremost concern of every university which realises that one of its main purposes is to train up a generation of young men who will be able to take up their proper place in the world and in the fabric of national life." It appears that the Vice-Chancellor has been provoked to make this utterance by the valuable criticisms that have recently appeared in the Press regarding the very poor condition of the physique of the students of the University and more perhaps by his consciousness of the deplorable fact that those who have been responsible for the education of the youth of the Presidency have paid little attention to the physical education of the thousands of students in schools and colleges. Be that as it may, the utterance of the Vice-chancellor is, in effect, tantamount to a note of warning that it is high time that the problem of the improvement of the physical condition of the students of the Presidency was tackled without any further delay.

Munshi Committee

The student population of the Presidency can be brought under the two categories of (1) School students and (2) College students. Unquestionably, the authorities directly responsible for the physical education of these two categories are respectively the Government and the University. That these two authorities have not been unmindful of their responsibility in the matter will be evident from the steps they have taken. By a Resolution dated 7th October, 1927, the Government of Bombay appointed a committee of nine members with Mr. K. M. Munshi, as its Chairman to inquire into and report on the question of physical training of pupils in Primary and Secondary Schools in the Presidency and of making it compulsory. The Committee after an exhaustive inquiry into the various aspects of the question submitted its report on the 2nd March 1929. This report, excellent though it is in its own way, did not contain a recommendation to bring the solution of the question within the range of practical politics. It is no wonder then that the Government unceremoniously confined the report to the dusty archives of the Secretariat. As regards the University, we know from the reports that have been appearing in the press from time to time during the past three or four years that the University authorities have not allowed the grass to grow under their feet in 1930 or thereabout, a Director of Physical Training, a gentleman well qualified for the post was appointed, and, with a view to introduce compulsory physical training medical inspection of students in all the colleges affiliated to the University was undertaken. And now we are told by the Vice-Chancellor that other schemes are awaiting maturity. As the Munshi Committee failed to discover the correct key to a workable solution, the University authorities also have not so far succeeded in arriving at a solution.

Need For A College

After all, the problem is not one which does not admit of an easy solution, if it is approached from the right end. Now let us see how the Government and the University together can tackle the problem. "As," to quote the Vice-chancellor again, "youth is the time when the foundations of health and healthy habits of living are laid," they must formulate a scheme by which compulsory physical education will start with schools and go right up to a degree examination. Every recognised School and College must be compelled to have a qualified Physical Instructor on its staff. But here comes the rub. There are nearly 400 recognized High Schools and 35 affiliated

(Conitnued on page 8).

MALAVIYA-ANEY REVOLT

It Is A Positive Disservice To The Nation

By A BERARI.

Mr. M. S. Aney is at present engaged in the task of organizing a Nationalist party in order to fight the Congress official candidates for the Assembly election. It is really inconceivable how Mr. M. S. Aney is bent upon lowering the Congress prestige. He has been always representing to all concerned that he subordinated his personal likes and dislikes for the sake of higher ideals. Even if it is assumed that the Communal Award will defer the grant of full fledged Dominion status to India, the attitude of Mr. M. S. Aney and others of his way of thinking and doing will not lead the nation to the goal in view and will not bring Swaraj nearer. The greater the agitation in the country over the Communal Award the greater will be the solidarity in Muslim ranks to support it.

Whose Responsibility?

The Nationalists of India have to their shame and humility failed, unlike the Nationalists in Egypt, to evolve a formula acceptable to all the communities. The present Communal Award is a result of the narrow-minded attitude of Dr. Moonje. Unless it is substituted by another agreement arrived at with the consent of the various communities, it will remain as it is inspite of the present agitation. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has aptly put it: "Believe me not all the organized opposition to-day of the Hindu community will alter one single punctuation of the Communal Award." Thus it is very clear that the Congress attitude is justifiable.

Congress Prestige At Stake

Mr. M. S. Aney is exploiting the masses over the issue of the Communal Award as far as the Assembly election is concerned. This is a matter directly connected with the British Cabinet and its Premier. The Indian Legislatures have no power to set aside any decision given by the Premier. Even if it is supposed that the Nationalists secure a majority and get a resolution passed for the cancellation of the Communal Award, what is the constitutional value of such a resolution? What is the result? It will be a meaningless proposition. The only result will be that the gulf between the Muslims and Hindus will be widened. The differences between the leaders will be brought to light and the weakness of the Congress will be exposed. It will certainly tell upon the prestige of the Congress. It was being claimed in India and abroad that the Congress is the only representative body in India which speaks for the masses. Mr. M. S. Aney at present is engaged in his mission to defeat the Congress official candidates and to prove conclusively to rulers and the ruled that the Congress is a dead body and that Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney both combined together are more powerful than the Congress. This is nothing but an attempt to break the solidarity of the Congress. It is a positive disservice to the nation. Regardless of the powerful personalities of the two leaders, the nation must condemn their attitude in unmistakable terms in order to uphold discipline in and prestige of the Congress.

Mahasabha Pressure

Mr. Deo, the President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, says: "Mr. Aney who took a leading part in bringing about the well-known pact between the Congress and the Democratic Swaraj Party told the people that in case his view regarding the Communal Award was not accepted he would resign on the grounds of conscience but would not go to the length of forming an independent party." How is it that now there is absolute disregard of the promise, violation of the sacred word and complete breach of faith? It is suggested that it was due to the pressure brought to bear upon him by the Mahasabha leaders.

After all what is the sacred cause for which Mr. Aney has resigned and for which he is prepared to sacrifice the prestige of the Congress? It seems his mistaken and meaningless idea to serve Hinduism against the strengthening of the Muslim forces in India, is the only explanation conceivable. For this he does not mind sacrificing the solidarity of the Congress.

Appeal To Youth

The Congress Nationalist party formed recently at Calcutta consists mostly of Mahasabha leaders When Mr. Aney and others have signed the Congress creed which lays down that the attainment of Complete Independence is the goal of the Congress, why are they fighting over the details? Probably Mr. Aney and others have no faith in slogan of complete independence. Probably they want to retain British domination owing to the fear that Musalmans may become all-powerful in India. It was the duty of the leaders to convince the Musalmans of India that independent India would have a better place for them. These leaders are too old to be corrected. They deserve to be disowned. I appeal to the younger generation in the name of freedom and liberty to maintain Congress solidarity and prestige.

Frankly Speaking

SIMON DOES IT AGAIN.

Gloom has again overspread Geneva, thanks to Sir John Simon who has intervened, not for the first time to frustrate a great international achievement at the last minute. Because of him the agreed text of the proposed invitation to Russia by the Powers has been modified. The natural result is that M. Litvinoff is very indignant and feels that he has been tricked. But the curious irony of the unfortunate fiasco is that the "hotel bed-room" efforts of the British Foreign Secretary should be sensationally supplemented "in public" by the Irish Free State President. We believe in the right to freedom of thought and religion. We agree with Mr. de Valera's suggestions. But is Mr. de Valera—or for that matter the League—justified in urging them on Russia?

A COMMON DEFECT.

Soviet Russia, rightly or wrongly, regards religion as a danger to the State just as other countries similarly regard other forces in life. Anything that is not Fascism or Nazism is a menace to the State in Italy or Germany. Communism and the Congress are repugnant to the Government of India. Mr. de Valera objects very seriously and with the forces at his command to Communism and Anglo-Irish Unionism in Ireland. The League, however, has never asked for guarantees in these cases. Suppression is, of course, wrong But, where the principle of internal freedom is concerned, Russia is in the same position as other dictatorships, naked or veiled.

RED SHIRT CHALLENGE

It is very gratifying to learn that Dr. Khan Sahib has finally been persuaded to contest the Frontier seat for the Assembly. In view of the Government's charges hurled airily against the Khan Brothers and the Red Shirts, Dr. Khan Sahib could not naturally decline the invitation to stand. But his acceptance of it amounts to a very honourable challenge to the Government to put their accusations to the test of public opinion in that Province. It is obviously the moral duty of the Government—at least Indians think so—to see that the dice are not loaded, as it were, against Dr. Khan Sahib. And the first condition of a fair, straight and honourable fight is that he should be allowed to visit his Province and approach the electorate. Will Government lift the ban or will he have to fight from a "safe" distance?

DO IT TO-DAY!

Residents of Bombay should remember that Saturday, 15th instant is the last day for the enrolment of members for the Reception Committee of the ensuing Congress session. Intending members should make haste to enrol themselves before it is too late. Many people realise the importance of attending a Congress session in the privileged position of a Reception Committee member only when the session is very near and everybody talks of it. If only for this reason we wish it were possible to extend the period for the enrolment of R.C. members by a fortnight or so. But enrolment is to be definitely closed on Saturday. Intending members, therefore, should forthwith secure their enrolment. After that date one would have to "pay a much larger amount the least being Rs. 100 to get admission into the Congress Pandal." Those who miss the chance of getting a special seat of honour as R. C. member for the small fee of Rs. 25, should thank themselves if they have to pay later a much larger sum for mere admission to the Congress Pandal.

SATYAGRAHA

Sjt Brojendra Narayan Choudhry, Congressman of Sylhet, has resigned from the Congress because he objects to the creed of Satyagraha. He does not explain his objections except rather vaguely, but what he is quite clear about is that he should "oppose" Gandhiji and "prevent people from being further emasculated by this novel creed." How he wants all this done is not known and perhaps he himself does not know. But that apart, Sjt Choudhry does not appear to us to have pondered seriously over non-violent Satyagraha and what it seeks to replace. The world has given a long trial to hatred and force, and the history of it offers only one conclusion that violence and hatred breed violence and hatred and between them perpetuate bitterness. Force has never brought peace nor solved any problem satisfactorily. And what is more, emasculation is the result of force combined with a sense of helplessness—in terms of force—in the victims. Germany is the latest and most obvious example.

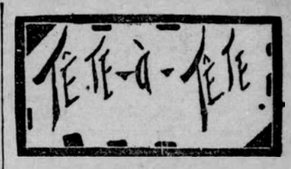
-PRESS VIEWS-

Satyagraha In Kent

A Reuter's message from London, dated September 7, states: "Kent farmers are the latest exponents of Mr. Gandhi's passive resistance philosophy. Yesterday 40 of them, including their wives and daughters, sprawled on the road in front of the lorries loaded with oats which had been seized for tithe on a firm. Near Ashford the lorries were forced to make a detour through a potato field and managed to get away only after a series of fights between the farmers and bailiffs who were making fourth raid for goods in lieu of £67 of unpaid tithe." India will naturally look with keen interest the development of the spirit of Satyagraha in Britain. It is something to note that the officials in Kent did not think fit to open fire on the passive resisters on the plea of maintaining law and order.—"Advance."

A Futile Attempt

As was expected, the Indian Army Bill was passed by the Council of State, because of the numerical strength of the Government and notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the insignificant opposition forces, who, however, put up a bold fight. It only remains now for the Governor-General to accord his sanction to it and then it becomes part and parcel of the law governing the army in India. By its adoption, one more effort to advance the self-respect of the Indian nation and raise Indians in their own estimation and in the estimation of the world has ended futilely.—"The Indian Nation."



"OIL HEIRESS HAS SWIFT DISILLUSIONMENT

Meets, Weds, and Parts From Lover Same Day."

The oily, slippery, wriggling creature!

* * * *

"You cannot broadcast a soul" says a Dr. Dixon, the organist of the Lancashire Cathedral.

It may be so, and yet it may not be so. It's only a matter of ten days or so ago that His Excellency Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode successfully broadcast the soul of the "British Nation."

Transmission and receptivity—isn't that the word—were both distinctly good.

* * * *

Britain, we learn, proposes to instruct civilians in the use of masks. It is quite useless, though. For, civil Britain is already an adept.

It is really her military self that needs a mask—in Imperial Interests.

But sorry, the proposal referred to is part of Air-raid defence plans.

* * * *

"Mistaken Identity" seems to have seized the Coroner's Court with the seriousness of a disease. The body of a dead woman was only recently handed over to wrong relatives. Now, the patient seems to have had a relapse. A Khadi clad reporter, we learn, was given a severe talking to by his Worship and then turned out of the Court, yesterday, all because he was mistaken for a reporter of the "Bombay Chronicle" or the "Bombay Sentinel."

* * * *

We do appreciate the honour bestowed on the 'Chronicle', the 'Sentinel' and Khadi; and we are more or less thankfull for it.

But if Mr. Athavle held an inquest on his latest, what, we wonder, would be the verdict of the Coroner and jury?

Mr. Athavle is quite at liberty to hate newspapers and journalists even as he does Primus Stoves. But he should not punish them for deliberately catching fire himself.

* * * *

Speaking at Amraoti, Pandit Malaviya is reported to have proclaimed that if the Britishers abstained from interfering with domestic affairs, Hindu-Muslim unity could be achieved immediately.

Panditji, however, omitted to say that he was, therefore, doing his best to force the Britishers to abstain. He did well.

* * * *

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was in great form at Matunga the other evening, giving his authoritative opinion on lunatics, MacDonald, Machiavelli, Burke and Sheridan. How the public of Bombay envies the lucky select who had the good fortune to listen to him!

* * * *

The subject, of course, was the Communal Award. He said many things about it, oh, so many things. But none so striking as this: "But what the Premier has done is to make people live not according to their religion but to live on it."

* * * *

We emphatically agree; and all admiring students of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta proudly support us. Whatever, irreconcilable critics of Mr. Mehta may say, it IS a fact that he couldn't have made a truer statement. Vote for Jamnadas! Or at least applaud him please.

* * * *

"If" said Mr. Jamnadas Mehta further, "Machiavelli were living to-day and had seen this wonderful document (Award) he would not hesitate to herald Mr. MacDonald as his superior."

Since, unfortunately—or fortunately?—Machiavelli is dead, MacDonald should heartily welcome a certificate from the imitation, as a substantial consolation.

* * * *

The G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union has condemned the policy of starting unions on communal lines which it regards as a betrayal of the working class movement.

This also applies, of course, to the policy of tolerating Communalists as Labour Leaders. Happily this union is not guilty of them.

* * * *

According to a confrere "The old Adam is in every man."

Yes, and the young Eve in every woman.

* * * *

"Mummy, the pants you made for me are tighter than my skin."

"Nonsense! Don't say silly things!"

"But I can bend in my skin and I can't in my pants!"

—"Holite Humour," London.

Drastic Reforms In Congress Constitution

Gandhiji's Contemplated Proposals

RESULTS OF WARDHA PARLEYS

(By Our Political Commissioner)

It is now two days since the Wardha pourparlers are over and yet there is no public announcement regarding the final decision of Mahatma Gandhi in regard to his proposal to withdraw from the leadership of the Congress. It appears from the press reports that owing to strong pressure from his colleagues on the Working Committee, Gandhiji has consented to defer decision till the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress. This is not much of a relief, because the danger is merely postponed and not averted. The statement which, it was reported, he was to issue, was, it appears, discussed by the members of the Working Committee. Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who returned from Wardha after taking part in the deliberations prefers to keep mum on the subject. They seem to be hoping that the worst may yet be averted. It appears, however, that the original statement will not be published and there is no likelihood of Gandhiji immediately withdrawing from leadership. My talks with some of the local Congressmen confirm the view that by the time the session comes Gandhiji's decision will have been finally made and it will naturally be largely influenced by the happenings between now and then. At any rate it seems clear that Gandhiji will give sufficient notice of his intention to retire. In the meanwhile it is understood that Gandhiji will propose certain drastic changes in the Congress constitution to purge it of certain evils that have crept in it and to ensure stricter discipline.

SIGNIFICANT RESOLUTION

The lengthy resolution on Purna Swaraj passed by the Working Committee is rather unexpected Although there is nothing new about it many people do not seem to have grasped its significance at this particular juncture. The resolution is a mere reiteration of similar resolutions passed from time to time, but its appearance at this juncture justifies the inference that there must be something more underlying it than a mere repetition. This is perhaps one more effort to induce the advanced sections in Congress politics to appreciate the position which the Working Committee has taken in regard to certain important issues during the last few months. The resolution is a sufficient indication of the fact that the members of the Working Committee, and particularly Gandhiji, do not want to water down the goal of complete independence to which the Congress is pledged since the Lahore Congress.

OPPOSITION TO C. P.B.

It is quite clear from the resolution that Gandhiji is perceptibly perturbed about the indiscipline in Congress ranks. Opposition from Congressmen to the Congress Parliamentary Board and the entry of Congressmen into the Legislative Assembly, which has made itself manifest in the U. P. and some other places, is not a matter to be easily ignored. Some of the Congressmen who have been opposing the formation of the Congress Parliamentary Board tooth and nail, feel rightly or wrongly, that in allowing the Congress to go back to the constitutional methods which the Congress had rejected after a trial, the leaders responsible for the decision and more particularly the Working Committee of the Congress have sought to water down the goal of Complete Independence. In their opinion entry into the legislature with all its commitments is a thing which is miles away from complete independence. The Congress has during the last four or five years created a new "Independence psychology" in the nation and experiment which is sought to be tried now through the medium of the Parliamentary Board is regarded by these sections as a "volte-face" on the part of Congress leaders. It is on this assumption that some of the Congressmen have preferred to offer opposition to the Parliamentary Board.

MAHATMA'S BLESSINGS.

Whatever might be the exact reasons that must have prompted Gandhiji to give his blessings to the entry into the legislatures. it must be remembered that now Congress is pledged to give its fullest support to the Parliamentary Board. There can be no going back on that resolve now. If some of the Congressmen did not want to commit the Congress to that position, the occasion and the place to do that was the meeting of the A.I.C.C. at Patna. The decision, whatever its merits or otherwise, was not at all hastily taken. It was taken after full deliberation and after careful examination of the situation. Now to ask the Congress to go back on that decision after so much ground has been travelled, is absurd in the extreme.

Gandhiji has made it clear time and again that his views on the utility of legislatures remain unchanged in spite of appearances to the contrary. He wants some of the Congressmen to go to the legislatures not because he is enamoured of these legislatures, but because he wants these friends to be usefully employed in activities in which they have faith. Indiscipline in the Congress ranks would have certainly been worse if these friends were precluded from taking the course which they had made up their minds to take. Besides the passing of the Ordinances into an Act of the Legislature with the help of elected members must have shaken the faith of many about certain things which were hitherto taken for granted. The Assembly that passed this preposterous piece of legislation had given ample evidence of its anti-national character. To a certain extent, this must have also influenced the judgment of Congress leaders who consented at Patna to let the constitutionalists among Congressmen to have their way.

GOAL OF INDEPENDENCE.

If there was any doubt about the position of the Congress officials 'vis-a-vis' the goal of Complete Independence it must now be cleared by the latest resolution of the Working Committee on the question. The resolution emphatically refutes the insinuation that the goal of Congress has been watered down. It further states that no change in that position is possible without being liable to the charge of indiscipline. It further asserts that the Free India will have freedom to make its choice between voluntary partnership with Britain and complete separation. It now remains to be seen what kind of response this new attitude of the Working Committee evokes from the advanced sections of the Congress.

If everything goes on as expected, perhaps a situation might be created in which Gandhiji may not feel compelled to withdraw from the active leadership of the Congress. This makes the coming session more momentous than ever.

INDIA'S CREDIT UNSHAKEN

"Financial Times" Pays Glowing Tribute

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The "Financial Times" say:—The response to India's two recent conversion rupee issues emphasises one of the most striking features in the world of public finance in the past three years which is a great and sustained improvement in India's credit.

The paper recapitulates the record of Indian Finance since 1931, and says that facts should make it evident to the investing public that India's finances, unlike those of many other countries, are being managed with a real determination to make both ends meet, with a remarkable measure of success.—Reuter.

REVELATIONS IN U. S. ARMS ENQUIRY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.

To-day's thrill in the Arms Enquiry was the evidence of Mr Curtise Wright.

The Export Corporation said the witness tried to induce the then president Hoover to receive the head of the Chilian Air Force in order to counteract the effect of the Prince of Wales's tour in Chile in 1931.—Reuter.

H. H. the Maharajah of Trivandrum, accompanied by his mother, brother and sister and her consort left this morning by car for Shencottah where the party will board a train for Madras "en route" to Calcutta, reaching there on September 16.

Grim Struggle Faces U. S. Workers

Rhode Island Governor Summons State Assembly

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

Speculation is rife as to whether President Roosevelt will now intervene directly in the textile dispute. No further meetings have been arranged between the employers and the Arbitration Board. The latter are now reporting to President Roosevelt.

Meanwhile both the sides are preparing for a protracted struggle. The Unions are concentrating on the provision of relief for the strikers, while the employers are reinforcing the factory guards.

Mr. Green, Governor of Rhode Island, has issued a proclamation calling an emergency meeting of the State Assembly to-day noon following further rioting, the latest being at Woonsocket, where seven were injured.

It is believed that he will ask the Assembly for a large money appropriation in order to increase the State police, as the Police Chief at Woonsocket has sent a message to the Governor that it is imperative to send additional troops.—Reuter.

VIRTUAL MARTIAL LAW IN SAYLESVILLE

U. S. Strike Outlook Darkening

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

The strike outlook is darkening, the Mediation Board having abandoned its arbitration efforts.

Meanwhile ugly rioting has broken out in Saylesville (Rhode Island) where three were shot seriously and scores were injured when the National Guards fired on a crowd of 5,000 textile strikers and their sympathisers, including some women and children.

FORCED TO TAKE REFUGE.

The crowd hurled pieces of grave-stones, flowerpots and rocks at the Guards, forcing them to take refuge behind the barbed wire barricades.

Altogether nine, including a 73-year-old woman were shot in the past three days in Saylesville, where Martial Law virtually prevails.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL BUSY.

One hundred and fifty Guardsmen and Police are being treated at the emergency field hospital.

Were S. O. S. Messages Sent?

First Radio Officer Of "Morro Castle" Says He Did

Alleged Fomentation Of Discontent And Protest Against Bad Food

(Special Cable.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

Rogers, the first Radio Officer on board the ill-fated "Morro Castle", said the fire flashed around as he sent the S.O.S. messages. He was in a sort of coma, and lost way in the radio room His feet were burning and he fell on the radio key. He faintly remembered sending a message saying that they could not last much longer.

SCREAMING FOR HELP.

Rogers further said that Captain Warms told the rescuers to take the passengers off first. Lots of people were sticking their hands out of the port-holes screaming for help, but the fire raged everywhere and there was absolutely nothing that they could do.

He alleged that Alagna, who was under arrest, and another wireless operator, tried to foment discontent on the ship by seeking signatures to protest on the ground of bad food.

DID NOT HEAR ALARM

Dr. Cochran a passenger stated that he did not hear any alarm. As far as he could see the behaviour of the crew was perfectly satisfactory.

Quarter-master Hamron emphatically declared that he heard the general alarm and also heard the Captain order all the boats to be lowered.

Abid Ali's Resignation And R. C. Working Committee

Resolution Asking Him To Reconsider Decision Passed

The General Secretary, Reception Committee of the Congress writes:—

Some office-bearers of the Sub-Committees had tendered resignations on account of certain difficulties experienced by them in the course of work.

As a result of discussion with the office-bearers of the Reception Committee, these difficulties were removed and hence in the interest of the success of the cause the following office-bearers have withdrawn their resignations:—

Mr. Sirajuddin A. Vasi—Jt. Secretary from the Requirements Sub-Committee.

Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi, Lalbhai P. Patel and S. C. Majumdar: Jt. Secretaries from the Exhibition Sub-Committee.

Resignation of Mr. Abid Ali, one of the General Secretaries, of the Reception Committee was before the Working Committee meeting which was held on Thursday evening.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi requested Mr. Abid Ali to reconsider his decision. Several other members also pressed him but he was reluctant to do so saying he was unable to continue.

This resignation had nothing to do with the Reception Committee as explained by Mr. S. K. Patil and re-iterated by Mr. Abid Ali himself. The whole House unanimously passed a resolution moved by Mr. S. A. Brelvi and seconded by Mr. K. M. Munshi asking Mr. Abid Ali to reconsider his decision.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS

"F" Ward Training Camp

(Through the Publicity Bureau of Reception Committee).

The opening ceremony of the Volunteers' Training Class in 'F' Ward will be performed by Sjt. Jinabhai Joshi, on Monday (Sept. 17) at Subha Karyalaya, Parel village, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All volunteers of the Congress Reception Committee enrolled in this Ward are required to be present at the premises of the Subha Karyalaya on Sunday, the 16th inst. at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) for medical examination.

Matunga Camp

The opening ceremony of the Volunteers' Training Class for 'G' Ward will be performed by Sjt. T.R. Naravane at Pratap Vyayam Shala, Matunga on Saturday at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The medical examination of the volunteers enrolled in this Ward will take place at Kapole Boarding House, Caddell Road at 7 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday, the 14th inst.

Route March On Sunday

There will be a general route-march of volunteers of the Reception Committee on Sunday, the 16th inst. at 6-30 a.m. (S.T.)

All the cadets are required to be present at the Congress House Compound punctually at 6-30 a.m. (S.T.).

Muslim Ruler Of Albania

King Zog In Spite Of His Young Age Has Displayed High Physical Courage And Shrewd Skill In Diplomacy

The following are extracts from a description in the "Times" of London by Mr. W. E. D. Allen of a holiday on foot in Albania:—

King Zog the First has deserved well of his country. The young Mati chieftain—he is still under 40—has shown, throughout his career a high physical courage, shrewd skill in diplomacy, and a balanced judgment of possibilities and probabilities. A standing army, a conservative social policy, and a great expenditure on road construction were the first essentials in the stabilization of the life of the young Albanian State.

If the King leans on the rich and conservative land-owning Beys it is because he knows that he cannot stand without their support, and that if his personal regime were ended the country might well dissolve into its component parts. If he relies on elderly officials educated in Turkey, it can be argued that htis training suits them for administrative posts in preference to the "Europeanized" students and returned emigrants.

A TOLERANT RULER.

King Zog is a hard worker and a man who does not spare himself, and the rumours circulated about his private life in sections of the European Press are as ridiculous as they are unjust. He has certainly more tolerant instincts than the Sunni "diehards" like Musa Juka and Abdurrahman Dibra, who are the chief supports of his Government, and he is said to sympathise not only with the Fascist outlook of the Albanian student groups in Paris, Rome, and Vienna, but also with the critical attitude adopted by such papers as "Illyria", who would scarcely have been so daring as they have been recently had they not enjoyed powerful protection. Politically the King's "Popular Party", which draws its strength primarily from the Moslems of Central and Northern Albania—although the Prime Minister, Pandeli Evangheli, is a Christian—appears to be unassailable.

But strong as the King's position is, and important as his services have been to the cause of Albanian nationality, it is to be regretted that in a small and poverty-stricken country like Albania he could not have chosen to follow the example of King Boris of Bulgaria, the model King of a land of peasants, rather than to allow his numerous family—in which the feminine element predominates—to emphasize their newly achieved royalty by an expenditure out of all proportion to the resources of the country.

The excessive expenditure of the Royal entourage and the uncontrolled administration of certain Government Departments are said to have been the cause of recent differences with the Italian Government, who were anxious that the existing loan should be properly spent in the development of the country.

IN THE MOUNTAINS.

It was pleasant to leave the "modern" atmosphere of Tirana, the capital with its half-finished boulevards, for the highlands of Mati and Mirdita. The fine weather of late spring, which had been oppressively hot in Berat and Tirana, was in the upland country transmuted to a fresh, clear warmth which afforded a perfect temperature for travel.

The life of the tribesmen of the north is very different from that of the peasants of central and southern Albania, who are bred to respect the local Beys and accustomed to attend the markets and feast days of the provincial towns. Here in the remote mountains a more grim and simple way of life has lingered on.

The blood-feud is still the basis of social relations, and the family remains the economic and defensive unit. Unlike the friendly villagers of the south, every man lives in his own stone tower (as in Svaneti and other parts of Mountain Georgia), and, if he is expecting attack, may not venture out for weeks at a time, leaving all work outside the walls to his womenfolk.

But so strict is the code of the blood-feud that it is possible for the foreigner to travel through districts in a serious state of feud—such as, Luria—without fear of molestation, each village taking scrupulous care of his safety while within its bounds.

TRAVELLING CONDITIONS

The complete triumph of both road and air transport over rail is manifest everywhere throughout the Balkans, and nowhere more than in Albania. An excellent air service under Italian management links Rome with Tirana in four hours, and Trieste with Durazzo in six. It is possible to travel from Scutari in the north to Koritza in the south in two hours, and from Koritza there are connections with Athens and Salonika, Sofia and Bukarest.

It is now also possible (although not very comfortable) to travel by motor-omnibus from one end of Albania to the other at the cost of a little less than £1 in English money, and hotels which conform at least to minimum standards of cleanliness and comfort are available to the tourist in each of the principal towns.

Such is the modernity of Koritza that my inquiries for saddle-horses there were received with expressions of surprise or ridicule combined with an underlying resentment that a foreigner could be so ignorant as to imagine that such a medieval means of transport could be found in "the Manchester of Albania". Finally, my wife ran to ground a decrepit pony and a mule belonging to an old caravan-man named Kosta, who had been engaged in carrying olive oil over the mountains to Berat and back for the last 30 years. For the experienced "hiker" Albania is ideal ground.

KARAKORUM INTERNATIONAL EXPEDITION

Climbers Satisfied With The Realisation Of Their Three-Fold Objects

SRINAGAR, Sept. 13.

The advance party of the Karakorum International Expedition, comprising of Madame Dyrhenfurth, Hans Ertl and Albert Hocker arrived Srinagar on the 11th evening and Prof. Dyrhenfurth is expected to-day with the remainder.

The personnel of the expedition number fourteen and include Swiss, Germans, Italians, an Austrian and Americans.

Its objects are threefold, namely, (1) Scientific, (2) to make a genuine film of Himalayan climbing and (3) to make a romantic film based on a story written by Professor Dyrhenfurth and directed by an American film producer with a professional actor and actress in the parts of hero and heroine.

Madame Dyrenfurth has gained the distinction of climbing higher than any other woman, she having reached the height of 24,700 feet.

Ertl, besides being a skilled mountaineer, was in charge of the photographic side of the expedition, and he and Hocker actually took over 2,000 metres of cinema film and more than 2,000 still photographs during the various ascents.

In an interview, Madame Dyrhenfurth, Ertl and Hocker said that the expedition had been completely successful. Sickness interfered with their progress only on the way up, when the Doctor and another member fell ill at Skardu. The difficulties encountered were enormous, one of the greatest being unreliability of the Kashmiri and Balti porters. Only three porters could be induced to proceed to the highest camp, which was at a height of a little over 22,000 feet, and only one of them would proceed further. Some of the marches were very difficult, especially tween the last two camps, where a way had literally to be cut out on the face of an ice wall.

IMPRISONED IN CAMP

Madame Dyrhenfurth, Ertl and Hocker were at their most advanced camp, when they met with the same bad weather which proved so fatal to the Nanga Parbhat expedition.

They were forced to stay in their advanced camp for eight days, being unable to go forward or back. At these high elevation, their fuel also ran short, and they had to exist for the most part on cold food which is very dangerous at these heights owing to the difficulty of digesting it. Madame Dyrhenfurth had a very severe attack of snow blindness, was in great pain and could not see at all for three days. They cut out an ice cave as kitchen and tried to use the stores boxes for fuel, but at this height wood did not burn easily, and only gave off dense smoke.

CLIMBERS' EXPLOIT

All the four peaks of the Mountain Queen Mary were climbed by the expedition. Professor and Madame Dyrhenfurth, Ertl and Hocker climbed one, which was 24,700 ft., Ghiglione, Belaieff and Rocked climbed the peak 24,450 ft. high and Ertl and Hocker climbed an ice peak of 24,700 feet and the highest peak of 25,600 feet. The Golden Throne, a mountain 23,900 feet high was climbed by Ghiglione, Belaieff and Rock, and later Ertl and Hocker also ascended the middle peak and the Golden Throne mountain. To reach all these peaks was most arduous, and in order to avoid a night at these heights a start from camp seven was always made at 8 a.m., the climbers not returning until eight at night.—A.P.

SALE OF POPPIES YIELDS BIG REVENUE

LONDON, Sept 12.

Street sales of artificial poppies for the British Legion which are made annually on the Poppy Day (November 11), have yielded a gross revenue, since 1921, of £4,923,959 the total number of poppies distributed in 13 years being 380,000,000.

The result of the 1933 Poppy Day appeal, which is revealed in the report of the fund now published, was the raising of £511,853 which is an increase of nearly £30,000 over the previous year's total.—B. O. W.

POSSIBLE CURE FOR CANCER

London Doctor Stresses Importance Of Mineral Salts

The importance of mineral salts in treating cancer is stressed by Dr. J. Neil Leitch, Director of the London School of Dietetics, who suggests that a cure for cancer might be found in an adjustment of the mineral salts of the body.

"The lack of potassium is possibly one of the factors causing cancer. I do not suggest that cancer will be cured by giving people potassium, but undoubtedly some research along those lines might lead to a simple solution of this terrible problem, propbably based on a more careful balancing of the mineral salts. The only safe way to cure cancer at the present time is to have it removed surgically, if it can be removed, but if it cannot it is as well, in addition to trying radium and deep-ray therapy, to endeavour to get a better balance of the mineral salts in the body.

"The best way of doing that is to eat vegetables in their raw stage Such vegetables as cabbage and turnips are amazingly appetising if they are picked when young and are eaten raw in a finely shredded state."

Struggle Against Tradition

NECESSARY FOR MAN'S PROGRESS

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some one has described the debate on "Tradition" recently held in the College Hall of St. Xavier's College to have been one of "more wit and less wisdom" than anything else. I greatly doubt if the babbling one heard there that evening can, by any stretch of the imagination, be described as being full of witticism. They attempted to discuss a subject which, itself, requires a clear definition, namely: Tradition. Now, tradition really means unwritten or oral handing down of opinions, practices, rites, customs from father to son or from ancestors to posterity, and it was clear, from what one heard there that evening, that many of the speakers had no lucid idea of what they were talking about.

The Rev. Father Duhr, for instance, interpreted the meaning of tradition in his own fantastic manner. He, in effect, said that "Tradition says that man is an animal, that he is a rational animal, a religious animal and a political animal."

With all due respect to Father Duhr, I would like to point out how such a statement from him confused the issue and made the whole debate appear ridiculous. Tradition does not say that man is an animal, it says that he is a fallen angel and is the Lord of Creation. The belief that he is a rational animal, a religious animal and a political animal is really a modern belief, with some scientific backing, diametrically opposed to the traditional belief about man.

Man, according to time-honoured tradition, is the slave of the gods, the puppet of the devil, the slave of social customs, the slave of priests, the slave of tyrants. Father Duhr, however, was right when he said that one must not blindly bind oneself to tradition, if it is harmful and is a bar to progress.

It made one despair of the real and sound progress—social and intellectual—of this country to have heard the drivel of some of the speakers on the subject that evening.

If the world had to follow their views everything would be petrified and fossilized and progress would be at a standstill. According to them, tradition, whatever they understood by that word, is too sacrosanct to break away from.

One of them, Professor Menezes, thought he had reached the height of oration when he declaimed:—"Whatever may be the evils of tradition the good in it amply counter-balanced the evil". Profound saying that! And when he gave his reason why there must not be any breaking away from tradition, he really became sublime. "Tradition", said that Indian Demosthenes, "was the precious life blood of man passed from father to son from ages past. It was the accumulated wisdom of centuries. Wars have been fought, blood has been spilt, heroes have crossed swords with villains, politicians with politicians, to maintain traditions. Were all these combined efforts of myriads of men of no account?" Echo answers: Yes. Foolish and harmful traditions are happily being broken every day.

Was he thinking, indeed, of the bitter struggles that enlightened men have had to sustain against traditional ignorance and prejudice, such as in the matters of social customs, obstruction of scientific knowledge, the resistance to liberty of conscience and freedom of speech and thought and the diffusion of knowledge. If so, he was then right in saying that bigots and villains, tyrants and fanatics, have spilt rivers of blood and crossed swords with the most worthy to maintain worn-out and harmful traditions.

These two Christian gentlemen, who spoke so eloquently in favour of maintaining old traditions, must be wondering and, probably, regretting that their ancestors, not very long ago, decided to abandon the good old Hindu traditions and embrace Christianity. What a break away that was!—Yours, etc.

PAUL PRY.

Sept. 12.

Religion & Rationalism

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the discussion carried on in your valued columns on religion and rationalism, I submit that religion should be judged by the test—let the tree be judged by its fruits—to which Gandhiji appealed in judging British Raj.

The fundamental and essential teaching common to all religions and inculcated by all the prophets and ancient sages is the golden rule—"Do unto others as you would others should do unto you." If Christians, Zoroastrians, Mahomedans and Hindus 'practised' this precept which Christ, Zoroaster, Mahomed and Krishna have all alike emphasized and inculcated and in their common life, in every relationship with fellowmen, in business and politics, were upright, godly, righteous, sober and loving as prophets have commanded, then, sir, the "fruit" of living such a lofty religious life with burning zeal would be the establishment in the world of peace, harmony and joy indeed! And the woes of the poor would be no more!

The Rationalists and the athiests in their blind hatred of religion make the mistake of wrongly interpreting the test—let the tree be judged by its fruits—in judging religion. They see that believers in religions are wicked and their wickedness the rationalists mistakenly think is the 'fruit' of religious belief whereas on the contrary the wickedness of men professing to be religious is the 'fruit' of their 'disobedience' to practise the prophets' religious precepts. Are rationalists prepared to contend that if men professing to be religious 'practised' in daily life the pure and sublime moral precepts of their prophets (e.g. the golden rule), the fruit of such practice' will be evil? No, sir. It is not that the 'practising' of the religious precept—"Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do unto them"—that has produced the 'fruit' of evils such as nation against nation, greed, wars. It is the 'non-practice' of pure religious teaching that has brought on all the wickedness and misery in the world. It is the practising of the sins of pride, covetousness, hatred which religions condemn that has brought forth the 'fruit' of evils we see around us. The rationalists should note to distinguish religions in their pristine purity as preached by the prophets from superstitious beliefs and theological dogmas of the churches. President Lincoln had no faith in theology. He frequently declared that it was blasphemy for a preacher to 'twist the words of Christ around so as to sustain his own doctrine' and often remarked that the more a man knew of theology, the farther he was from the true spirit of Christ. Judged, therefore, by the test—let the tree be judged by its fruits'—religions should be respected and the prophets reverenced. Superstitious beliefs as untouchability, animal sacrifices and the like which were not inculcated by the prophets should be altogether condemned. Religion in its purity is a blessing for mankind and for their good.—Yours etc.,

"ZOROASTRIAN."

Prof. Fernandez's Lecture

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Before a distinguished audience Professor A. Correira Fernandes delivered the first series of lecture on Wednesday, 12th Sept. at the St. Xavier High School. Although the Professor prefaced his lecture with the remark that he would avoid theological doctrinairism or pro-Communist tendency, it was very soon obvious that his speech is characterised by a Catholic hatred for Communism.

On this occasion, however, our lecturer dealt mainly on the characterisation of Communism as a political thought in contradistinction to Socialism. He described the former as a complete indivisible philosophy in itself with its own economic, social, political and philosophical standpoints. There is, therefore, no subject for the Communist, which cannot be interpreted in the light of his principles and the materialist dialectic standpoint, popularly known as "Historical Materialism." History is for him evolving in a given direction determined by the development of the productive forces. Primitive Communism, savagery, patriarchal society feudalism and capitalism are links in the chain of historical evolution determined by the revolutionising effect of the growing productive forces on the structure of society. And now at this historical epoch, according to the Communist analysis, productive forces have reached a stage in which its further development is conditioned by the destruction of the private capitalist relationships and the social discontent, unemployment etc. are the lever by which this transformation is achieved. But the "Socialist" does not believe in this revolutionary transformation of the capitalist order but in "introducing" Socialism through legislation through parliamentary methods.

The essential and fundamental difference, therefore, in the strategy and tactics between the Socialists and Communists is their treatment of State. While the former believe and insist upon utilising State apparatus for introducing gradual social legislation, the Communist believes that the State is the organ and the armed executive of capitalists and other propertied classes and can only be overthrown and not utilised. Professor Fernandes is all for the peaceful utilisation of the capitalist machinery.

The Professor makes a crying blunder when he describes "National-Socialism" or Nazi movement of Germany or corporate socialism or Fascism of Italy as a variety of socialism. He does not understand that no socialism or Socialist Party will ever merit the name "Socialist" if it is anti-working class in policy. It means that our professor cannot understand the simple proposition of judging a political party by its deeds and not by its words. Far from introducing social legislation for the welfare of the toiling millions the Nazi rule is introducing terrorist methods and legislation to stifle the class organisation of the working class, the Trade Unions and its political party. Fascism is the last political reserve of the possessing classes when they are no longer able to rule the masses through their "Socialist" and socio-democratic leaders.

No less miserably our professor has failed to draw a correct distinction between Socialism and Communism. While quoting Lenin and Trotsky our Professor has given a sop to the audience by saying that the two "isms" are the products and political achievement of the two parties. Marx and Lenin have again and again said that Socialism is nothing but the first phase of Communism, the transitional stage from capitalism to communism.—Yours etc.

K.A. CHARI.

Congressmen & Ganpati Utsav

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recent B.P.C.C. resolution requiring Congressmen to abstain from co-operating with Ganpati Utsav Mandals, where the Harijans are not given equal treatment, will not achieve the object of the B.P.C.C.

Some gentleman in his letter to "The Chronicle" pleads for disciplinary action against the B.P.C.C. members who would violate the resolution. But in the same letter he says that in 1931 Congressmen had given effect to a like resolution of the then B. P. C.C.

Now I want to ask whether the boycott of the festivals in 1931 furthered by an inch the cause of the Harijans.

The boycott will not serve the cause it is meant to serve. The people will not mind if Congressmen do not accept invitations to give lectures. Because the audience in these festivals is in no mood of hearing lectures; they want Powadas, singing, Melas and the like.

The proper course for the B.P.C.C. would have been to ask Congressmen to co-operate with the festivals and try to further the cause of Harijans in every possible way.

There is a great advantage in so doing as the audience at these festivals consists of equal number of women also. So women would have the opportunity of hearing the grievances of Harijans and arguments made in their favour. These audiences you will never find at public meetings. Thus the B.P.C.C. by passing this resolution though in good faith has done a great disservice to the Harijan cause. Will it rescind this resolution and direct the energies in proper channels?—Yours etc.,

"P.K.B."

September 11.

It is understood that Sir George Stanley whose term of office as Governor of Madras expires on 13th November will leave Madras for Bombay en route to England on 14th November. Lord Erskine, the Governor-Designate is expected to arrive in Madras on 16th November.

"NOT P. M. G. OF HYDERABAD"

Kadri Who Awaits Trial, A Postal Clerk

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 13.

With reference to the arrest in Bombay Abdul Aziz Kadri for alleged embezzlement of Rs. 16,000 from Hyderabad (Deccan) from Sub-Post Office it is stated that Kadri is not Postmaster General of Hyderabad State as reported in the Press.

Kadri was employed as third grade clerk in Chaderghat Sub-Post Office, Hyderabad City, where the crime is alleged to have been committed. Defalcation was detected two months previously since when Kadri is reported to be absconding.

Kadri was brought to Hyderabad from Bombay yesterday and is awaiting his trial.—A.P.

COD-LIVER OIL FOR WOUNDS

Remarkable success achieved with the use of cod-liver oil in the healing of wounds is reported in the "Lancet." Treatment has been carried out by Professor Wilhelm Loehr in Germany.

The result of applying a salve of cod-liver oil combined with fat is, it is stated, to change a pale oozing surface into a clean ruddy picture of healing.

"The comparatively bacteria-free wounds of industry can safely be covered at once with a layer of oil and immobilised in a plaster bandage, when in this warm chamber healing of the almost sterile wound proceeds at an amazing speed." An incidental claim for the treatment is that it is virtually painless.

A drawback is the smell arising from wounds on which the dressing is left unchanged for days or weeks. "This may be unavoidable," the "Lancet" comments, "if, as Loehr believes, the physical properties of an oil are an important element, but it must make medical and nursing work in such wards a trial for those with sensitive noses."

PLANTERS' DEMANDS

COONOOR, Sept. 13.

The Planters' Conference resuming to-day adopted a resolution among others, requesting the Government of India to invite His Majesty's Government to increase at an early date the preference of 9sh. 4d. per cwt. given to Indian coffee in the United Kingdom under Ottawa Agreements, as it has not resulted in an increase of Indian exports, despite the efforts of the producers to exploit this advantage.

The meeting further resolved that the Government of India be requested to legislate on the lines of the Indian Cotton Cess Act for administering the fund to be created from the cess on coffee used for the development of the coffee industry. It is expected that the creation of a Coffee Board would follow this move.—A.P.

ROYALISTS AND C. I. D. DEPT.

Determined To See It Is Not Transferred

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

There was a large attendance of members at the annual general meeting of the Royalist organisation this evening. Mr. D. W. Mullock, presiding said that the recommendation to which they attached utmost importance was the reservation of special intelligence branches of the police. They had examined this problem from every angle and consulted numerous authorities.

"PRACTICAL POLITICS."

Mr. Mullock admitted that there were difficulties in the proposal, but emphasised that their final considered opinion was that it was practical politics and unless the Joint Select Committee recommended an alternative which in their opinion, met the case, they would use every constitutional means in their power to carry the point in Parliament. It was essential, he added, that the Royalist organisation continued until, at any rate, the new Government of India Act was put on the statute book.

DRIVE AGAINST TERRORISM

Mr. Mullock referred to the movement recently initiated against terrorism and said that a meeting was convened some months ago at which a number of excellent speeches were made, but some discouraging sentiments were also expressed. A cumbersome committee was appointed, but the composition of the committee did not encourage confidence.

"NOT HOPEFUL."

An important conference, however, was convened this week when delegates from all parts of the Province assembled in order to evolve an anti-terrorist programme. The representative of the Royalist organisation would do his utmost to ensure its success. Concluding the President said frankly, however, they were not hopeful.—A.P.

LEBONG ACCUSED PREFER APPEAL

DARJEELING, Sept. 13.

All accused in the Lebong outrage case preferred an appeal to the Calcutta High Court to-day through the jail authorities.—A.P.

WALK-OUT IN BERAR CONGRESS MEETING

Sequel To President's Ruling On "Khaddar Clause"

AMRAOTI, (By Mail).

Animated discussions and lively scenes were witnessed at the meeting of Berar Provincial Congress Committee held here under the presidency of Veer Vamanrao Joshi.

Veer Vamanrao Joshi, who occupied the chair by way of his right as President of the retiring Provincial Congress Committee, opened the proceedings of the new body with a short speech stressing the importance of the main issues laid down on the agenda and appealing for a spirit of goodwill, co-operation and solidarity. After this the meeting unanimously re-elected Mr. Vamanrao Joshi as president of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee. Pandit Kaanade Shastri of Buldana and Mr. B. H. Jatkar of Yeotmal were elected Vice-Presidents.

Messrs. Biyani and P. Y. Deshpande, the well-known Congress Socialists were elected as joint secretaries.

Khaddar Clause.

After the elections were over, the meeting unexpectedly took an unfortunate turn. Mrs. Durgabai Joshi rose to make a speech and pointed out that the Khaddar clause was not faithfully observed while taking votes for the above elections. She therefore proposed to stage a walk-out as she could not conscientiously be a party of a meeting which did not observe the Khaddar clause to the letter as it should have done. A commotion then followed resulting in few minutes' disorder.

Mrs. Durgabai appeared to have rallied some following inspite of the efforts of conciliation made by the president who explained the Khaddar Clause and gave a ruling in favour of the validity of the elections.

Threat of Walk-Out.

A group of about 38 Congressmen mainly belonging to Akola and Khamgaon presented a signed requisition to the president purporting to say that since one of the Vice-Presidents who was not wholly dressed in khadi, was elected in contravention of the Khaddar Clause the signatories proposed to leave the hall.

President's Appeal.

The President made a fervent appeal to them to reconsider their decision and get the matter decided by a constitutional way, i.e. by an appeal to the A. I. C. C. over the ruling of the President, instead of abruptly staging a walk-out. But it proved of no avail and the signatories left the meeting, most of whom, however, either hovering round about or remaining on the spot without taking part in the further proceedings.

Mr. Biyani Resigns.

Mr. Biyani, who communicated the decision of the signatories to the meeting, also submitted his resignation of secretaryship in consideration of his intimate relations with his co-workers at Akola. A resolution was however passed requesting Mr. Biyani to reconsider his decision, failing which the President was empowered to fill up his vacancy.

Inspite of this walk-out the remaining three-fourths of the members carried on the proceedings smoothly. A number of members was elected on the provincial Executive Committee.

Vote for Rajen Babu.

The meeting unanimously proposed Babu Rajendra Prasad's name for the presidentship of the Bombay session of the Indian National Congress.—United Press.

MONOPOLIES BENEFIT BIG BUSINESS

Andrews Advocates Economic Survey Of Indian Conditions In E. Africa

(By C. F. Andrews)

The question has sometimes been put to me, "What is the use of taking so much pains to maintain our rights on the East Coast of Africa when all our energy is needed for the struggle to obtain "Swaraj" in India itself?"

The answer has been, that this coast of East Africa has been for more than a thousand years, the natural outlet for the expansion for Indian Trade overseas, it has also opened, as it were, a window on the western side of India to let in the light from the outer world. No country can advance in human progress which makes itself a closed land. The history of Tibet is a partial example of the stagnation which such a process induces.

TWO AREAS OF EXPANSION

In the past there have been two areas of Indian expansion which have shown themselves to be both natural and beneficial In the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal and the Malay Archipilago there has been a steady emigration from Madras and the Eastern Provinces of India. On the western side, Gujarat and Sind have sent forth innumerable traders to Africa and the Persian Gulf. Apart from the benefit of commerce and the sale of Indian produce, there has also come about a new spirit of adventure and courageous enthusiasm, which has carried the people along with it in many important directions.

In this paper I shall not deal with the eastern expansion of India. To-day the one point of danger lies in the west rather than in the east, and unless careful thought is given to the very rapid changes which are going on in Africa, it is likely that the whole position of Indians in E. Africa will be undermined.

Without any drastic political legislation the forces of the new economics are being used to cut out the Indian trader and merchant, who have not been keeping pace with this new development in economic planning.

While ostensibly the new marketting and control of native produce is being undertaken in the interests of the Africans, the actual result will be that the African himself will not receive any benefit from the new economic policy. The advantage will be gained by the big business enterprises which are financed by British and American capital.

MONOPOLY FOR EUROPEAN FIRMS

One such native product has already been made a monopoly in Uganda. All the facts have not yet come to light, but the main fact is self-evident, namely, that the whole produce of groundnuts grown by the Africans, has now become the exclusive monopoly of a single European firm. This firm will be able to prohibit under the ordinance, any Indian middleman from purchasing this produce from the Africans, without the consent of the European business firm.

Such a prohibition is likely to throw out of employment many Indian store-keepers who had traded in groundnuts. It remains yet to be seen whether such a European monopoly will give fairer terms to the native Africans themselves than the Indian storekeepers were able to do in the past.

From what I have already seen with regard to the effects of such monopolies, they appear to me neither to be understood by the primitive Africans, nor to give a fair deal to them in their primitive conditions.

I have met, in different parts of Africa, British officers who are called Commissioners of Native affairs, and in every case they have expressed to me their anxiety concerning what is taking place before their eyes.

MAIZE CONTROL BOARD

Let me give a single example from Southern Rhodesia. There is being attempted in that country what is called "maize control" under the authority of a Maize Control Board. This control or monopoly is exceedingly complicated. It might possibly work with benefit in a highly intelligent community and in Southern Rhodesia the large European firms who deal in maize by thousands of bags, are able for the time being to raise the price of maize for their own benefit. They receive a minimum price at the first deal for their maize and after an interval the remainder of the profits made by the "pool" are divided.

Thus, when I was in Southern Rhodesia 5 shillings per bag for mealies was divided out as a first instalment and at a later date a large sum was also divided. But the native African who has brought his small amount of four or five bags of mealies with a great difficulty to the Indian store-keeper is told by the latter that he can only give 5 shillings per bag as the first instalment, though more may be given later.

The African does not understand this process of double payment and asks for an immediate payment of the whole price. The store-keeper answers. "If I give you a higher price the Maize Control Board will penalise me."

THE EFFECT ON THE AFRICAN

The African believes that he is being cheated, and goes back to the native Reserve with a sense of injustice and ceases to grow mealies next year for sale in the external market. I asked one Indian store-keeper what was his usual quota of mealies from the Native Reserve in his godown. He replied "About 400 bags."

When I asked him what stock he had on hand, he opened the door of his godown and showed me that it was empty.

This story well illustrate the difficulties of such artificial processes as economic control and monopoly when dealing with primitive people. The same difficulties have been met with the Soviet Russia.

What seems to me to be needed with these economic questions in E. Africa is a very carefully proposed survey of the conditions under which Indians are carrying on their trade, and along with this an organised attempt to improve these conditions. But merely to destroy these old established trade relations between Indians and Africans in order to substitute a new economic structure is likely to lead to disastrous results, not only for the Indian trader, but also for the African producer.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

(Continued from Page 6)

Colleges in the Presidency. Therefore at least 435 qualified Physical Instructors will be required. It is doubtful whether such a large number of qualified Instructors is available in the whole country, let alone the Presidency. Therefore it follows that until the supply of qualified Instructors becomes equal to the demand, it will not be possible to put the scheme into full working order; and, to enforce the scheme at once will be putting the cart before the horse. Thus, the problem reduces itself to one of having a large number of qualified Physical Instructors.

The Government and the University need not and should not run away from the problem simply because a sufficient number of qualified Physical Instructors is not at hand. They must face the problem courageously by bringing into existence at once an institution to train up persons to be fit to act as physical instructors. In other words, they must forthwith start a College of Physical Education. In the meanwhile, the scheme may unofficially be put into operation so that such of the Heads of schools and colleges as are fortunate to have or as will have a qualified physical instructor on their staff may work out the scheme.

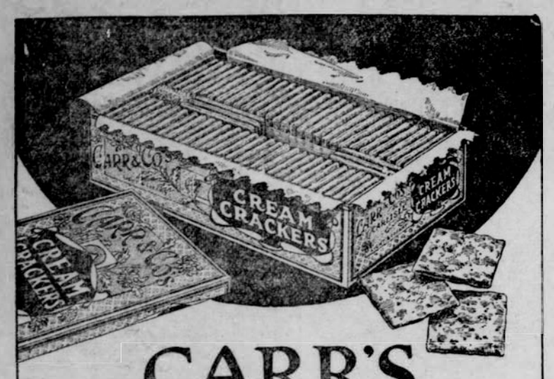
What Others Have Done

It is a matter more for sorrow than shame that Bombay which sets the example to the rest of India in all movements of national welfare should lag behind other provinces in this respect. Madras, has a College of Physical Education conducted by the Y. M. C. A., supported by the Government and the University of Madras. Bengal has a College similarly conducted and supported. The U. P. and the Punjab have their own institutions for the purpose. Some of the Indian States such as Mysore, Hyderabad etc., have sufficient facilities for imparting physical education. Is not Bombay to have one? I leave it to the Government and the University to answer this query.

MADRAS PLANS TO HONOUR TAGORE

MADRAS, Sept. 13.

At a public meeting held tonight, the Sheriff of Madras presiding, a committee was formed to accord a fitting reception to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore who is visiting Madras in October.—A. P.



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Our Tokyo Letter

FURORE AMONG COMMERCIAL SECTIONS IN HONGKONG

Sequel To Britain's Proposal To Make It A 'Non-Free' Port

From Our Special Correspondent.

TOKYO, (By Mail).

There is every indication that Hongkong will cease to be the free port that it has always been, since Britain took possession of it in 1841, according to a report received here from a trustworthy source.

The British Government is reported to be considering a change whereby all imports into that port may be subjected to tariff precisely as is the case with most other Crown colonies. The report has created much furore among resident foreign traders here.

Britain's China trade has, of late, noticeably declined, due to the remarkable advance of Japanese and American goods on the China market. It may be that Britain is trying to stem the tide of her Far-Eastern commercial policy by changing the formation of Hongkong.

On the other hand, the British move is interpreted as meaning that by making Hongkong a non-free port, she will strive hard to block the advance of Japanese merchandise in Southern China, since most Japanese goods consigned to the Canton district is at present Trans-shipped at Hongkong.

The volume of Japanese goods transhipped at Hongkong for Canton is showing indications of surpassing that of Britain's Canton trade, to the intense apprehension of the office of the Governor of Hongkong.

Britain's strengthening the air force at, and the proposed fortification of Hongkong are regarded as pointing to abolition of the Hongkong free port.

INDIAN SWAMI EMBRACED BY WOMAN.

A strange religious incident, that occurred on the top of Mt Koya on Thursday, July 26, is related by Sri Jinawansa Swamy, editor and proprietor of the Buddhist World, Bangalore, (India), one of the Hindu delegates to the recent Tokyo Pan-Pacific Buddhist Conference, who has returned to Tokyo after having paid homage to many Buddhist temples in Kyoto, Osaka and Nara.

The Swami related his story as follows:—

"I was coming down from the top of Koyasan after some chanting and meditation. Just as I was walking along the path, leading to the Graveyard, a beautiful woman, who seemed to be out of her mind, jumped at me suddenly. With her eyes full of tears, she embraced me tightly, shouting unintelligible words.

"W. Tung Myeo, the Burmese delegate, who was just behind me with his wife, tried to tear her away from me, as they know the rule that the Buddhist monk should never be touched by the hand of woman.

"Without knowing what to do at the moment," went on the aged Buddhist monk, "I resorted to the Buddhist prayer: "Mangara suttra, Karaniea metta suttra, and Hatana suttra!" While praying, I fanned her body with my sacred Buddhist fan, which I brought to Japan from India. In a few minutes, the excited woman calmed down and released me, in the presence of 100 people gathered at the spot and looking on with curiosity.

"However, when the riotous gathering became quiet, the beautiful woman had disappeared. All efforts to find her thereafter were in vain.

"Dumb-founded, I stood there for more than an hour trying to understand the meaning of the incident. I felt an inspiration. I determined that I would not rest until I could comprehend clearly the will of the Gautama Buddha, in connection with the woman, who appeared in the holy compound of Koya Mountain," concluded the Swamy in a manner of deepest reverence.

RUSSIAN'S FRIENDLY ACT.

There have been so many unpleasant incidents on the Russo-Manchukuo border that it is gratifying to be able to record a pleasant one. Soviet guards rescued from drowning a couple of the crew of a Manchurian boat, who fell overboard when their boat suddenly grounded, apparently on the Russian side of the Argun, the boundary river on the north-west frontier. It is to be hoped that, as a result of receiving this kindness at the hands of communists, the rescued boatmen will not be "reddened."

Only in war time, as a rule, do military officers play a diplomatic role; but various news items during the past few days indicate an unusual activity on the part of the Kwantung army. There was the case, where the army demanded the dismissal of a Russian consular clerk in Heiho, the one where the army objected to the movements of the British garrison near Shanhaikwan, and the negotiations undertaken by the army with China regarding the Tangku truce. Such incidents that, though there is an improvement, things are not quite normal yet. The negotiations regarding the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway, however, are being carried on through ordinary diplomatic channels.

BITTER ADVICE TO CHINA.

A leading vernacular paper of Japan gives the following "Bitter Advice to China" (to quote the paper):—

"Especially noteworthy in China of late is the growing consciousness on the part of the leaders and the people, of the importance of internal control and improvement in achieving a more unified State. The Nanking Government and the Chinese people have been affected by a "fever" of abrogating unequal treaties and working against foreign countries, especially Japan. One result has been the loss of internal control that threatens speedy ruin. Only in the past several months have the statesmen and people awakened to the urgent need for a change of policy in the interests of self-preservation.

General Chiang Kai-shek's campaigns against the Communists have made headway with unexpected rapidity, and reconciliation between Nanking and Canton seems promising. The New Life Movement, sponsored by General Chiang and his associates, is giving new sincerity to the people in their daily existence. All these developments testify to the awakening of China to the need for internal control. This may eventually prove a step towards consolidation of the peace of East Asia, even though Sino-Japanese relations have not as yet improved perceptibly.

We take this opportunity to offer some bitter advice to China. It is to be hoped that progress in internal control will be accompanied by increasing respect for international good faith and recognition of the importance of cultivating Sino-Japanese friendship. When internal control is sought to further exclusion of foreign countries, it becomes objectionable. Any State following such a policy needs to be ostracized. We want China to consider carefully the necessity for observance of international faith and for promotion of better relations with Japan."

BAN ON STUDENTS

The metropolitan police are considering the advisability of prohibiting students in uniform from visiting cafes, tea-rooms, and similar places of refreshment. Since one third of the patronage of such places comes from students the business will suffer in consequence.

But the dignity of the young men engaged in the pursuit of knowledge and the garish life of the cafes is in strong contradiction, and the censors of public morals are beginning to feel concern at the laxity of student life in the capital.

The Government is not yet decided as to its attitude toward the question of calling a special session of the Diet. A special session in the existing circumstances would lead to the dissolution. Now the Government is anxious to avoid dissolution. This is one reason for its delay in fixing, its attitude towards the question of a special session. The Seiyukai, dominant party, which follows a firm policy toward the Government, is clamouring for convocation of the Diet.

The "Yomiuri", a vernacular paper writing on the subject says:

From the point of view of the public, the earlier a dissolution the better. State affairs cannot but suffer where the Government has to face opposition in the Diet. The Saito Cabinet was not sure of its ground. Yet it failed to rise to the occasion and go to the country. The result was stagnancy in State administration which cost the nation a good deal. There is another thing to be said for dissolving the Diet now. The parties have got to be purified. And nothing will do the purifying better than a general election.

BAD LUCK FOR PROSECUTORS

Superstition is now active regarding the close connection between sensational scandal cases and the public procurators, who have presided at the hearings of the cases. Mr. Ishida, who was a brilliant figure as prosecutor in the communist case died in a mysterious manner late at night, while on his way home. Mr. Hojo who won a high reputation as the public procurator in the scandal case of General Yamanashi died suddenly of typhoid fever.

The latest association of this kind is that of Mr. Kuroda who was chief prosecutor in the recent finance department scandal. He became ill in the early stage of the examinations and died. Captain Yamamoto, who achieved fame as the prosecutor in the May 15th Affair has recently become critically ill.

AIR MANOEUVRES MISDIRECTED

"There is an important thing to remember about the Air Manoeuvres. They were negative in character, for they were designed to solve the problem of what to do when attacked from the air, or rather the problem of how best to escape damage from an enemy attacking from the air. There must be not a few who, in witnessing the manoeuvres, thought whether it would not be better for the authorities to pay more attention to the question of how to defeat hostile planes or destroy the base from which they operate than to the question of how to get out of the way of raiding planes.

Another thought that occurs to us is the costliness of manoeuvres such as have been held in the Kinki district. We admit that it is important to promote the air-mindedness of the people. And the manoeuvres just ended have done not a little in increasing the knowledge of the people about matters relating to air defense. But it is doubtful whether the results justified the money that went into the event. It seems to us wiser to allocate any money available for expenditure on aerial defence manoeuvres to the improvement of equipment needed to ensure the security of aerial defence."

DACOITS' FUTILE APPEAL

Sentence On One Gangster Commuted

LAHORE, Sept. 12.

Mr. Justice Abdul Rashid of the Lahore High Court disposed of two appeals arising out of a dacoity committed at village Naunpur in Amritsar District in which one man was killed and property worth a few thousand rupees was looted. The special staff of Amritsar police started investigation. They reached Tarn Taran on December 16, 1933. The Inspector-in-charge of the police posted there received information that a gang of six dacoits was putting up at Tarn Taran. and that they were preparing for a dacoity. The police party reached Bunga Saheb and found the dacoits sleeping inside by closing the door from inside. The Mahant asked them to open the door but they did not move.

MIDNIGHT ARRESTS.

The police however surrounded the house and lay in ambush until at about 1-30 in the night the dacoits opened the door in order to get out of the house. As soon as the door opened the police who were keenly watching them rushed inside the house and arrested all the six dacoits and seized two guns, one revolver and a spear

They were challaned and convicted under Section 399 I.P.C. and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 4 to 7 years each.

Justice Abdul Rashid dismissed the appeal of Atma Singh who had been sentenced to 4 years but reduced the sentence of Marsa Singh to that of two years.

Other appeals are pending.—United Press.

APPELLANT ACQUITTED

Lahore Bomb Case Sequel

LAHORE, Sept. 12.

Justice Abdul Rashid in the Lahore High Court disposed of an interesting appeal quashing the conviction of one Kishen Singh of Amritsar who had been sentenced to 3 years' hard labour under Section 19-F of the Arms Act.

It was alleged that in the course of investigation of a Lahore Bomb Case, Kishen Singh was arrested and a revolver and some cartridges were recovered from the wall of a house belonging to Surain Singh in Amritsar District where Kishen Singh stayed with Surain Singh who was the brother of Naurang Singh approver in the Lahore Bomb Case.

His Lordship accepted the appeal and acquitted the appellant.—United Press.

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INDIAN SCIENCE ACADEMY RIVALRY

Sir C. V. Raman's Mission To Calcutta

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Sept. 13.

Sir C. V. Raman, President, Indian Academy of Science and Rao Bahadur Venkatesachar and Prof. C. R. Narayanarao, Hon. Secretaries have left for Calcutta to discuss with Calcutta scientists about the academy and explore the avenues of arriving at a compromise.

It will be remembered that a section of Northern India scientists are opposed to the present academy and intend to start a rival academy.

These scientists are led by Doctor M. N. Saha.

Sir Herbert Emerson, the Governor of the Punjab, left to-day for a fortnight's tour in Bushahr State in the Simla Hills. This trip will recall the happy memories of the early days of the Governor's service when he was Manager of the State from 1911 to 1914.

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FOUNTAIN PENS 4d. EACH

Japan Sells Cheap Things In Britain

LONDON, Aug 30.
(By Air Mail)

Fourpenny fountain pens, sixpenny cycle tyres and shilling cameras are among Japanese goods being offered for sale in Great Britain according to Lieut.-Colonel V. I. Robins, O B E, secretary of the National Union of Manufacture.

They are offered at these low prices despite hugh ad valorem duty paid at the ports of entry. In the case of pens the duty is 20 per cent and of cycle tyres 33-1/3 per cent.

It is impossible for British manufacturers to meet this sort of competition," Lieut-Col. Robins stated when interviewed.

Land Alienation Act, Worst Evil In Zanzibar

Nationalist India Has To Face Situation Without Delay Says Andrews

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

"That all my efforts has so far proved unsuccessful and that the position of the Indians in East Africa was getting worse," declared Rev. Mr. C. F. Andrews in the course of an interview to the "United Press" prior to his departure to Wardha this evening.

GOVT.'S HANDS TIED

Regarding the results of his mission to India Rev. Andrews added: "The present position is a stalemate. The Zanzibar Government has forcibly passed six ordinances which make the clove industry a monopoly and prevent the Indians from holding land. On the other hand, the Government of India has sent out Mr. Menon to investigate and report and the Government of India, therefore, has its hands tied until Mr. Menon's report reaches it. This will take place about September 23, but, Mr. Menon himself will not reach India till some time later. For he is staying on in Kenya in order to enquire into the effect on the Indians, of the new Economic Policy of the monopoly for native produce in that Colony. This monopoly is also likely to hit Indians very hard."

WORST EVIL

Referring to the question of monopoly Rev. Andrews said:

"There we cannot make any final protest, because in these bad economic times, each Government naturally takes its own economic line. The worst evil in Zanzibar is the Land Alienation Act which takes away the right of owning lands from the Indians. Here a definite vested right has been abolished.

As to question whether the new economic policy has injured the natives, he said:—

"According to my own view of what is happening, the Africans are being crushed under the new economic burdens and a deep resentment is springing up in their minds that they are made to serve European interests rather than their own and are being exploited in order to make the Europeans rich. Though there is much to show that certain benefits of health and education have been to Africans there is much also to show that the price paid by them is a heavy.

RUTHLESS EXPLOITATION

About the position of Indians in this respect he added:—

"Sometimes, undoubtedly, they also exploit Africans in dealing with them, for, it is very difficult to refrain from exploiting a primitive and illiterate people. But, as far as I have seen personally this trade exploitation by Indians is not to be compared to the far greater exploitation by the Europeans which entirely upsets the balance of African life and destroys their old traditions. European exploitation has been ruthless and its effects have been very far-reaching.

"AT ALARMING RATE"

He concluded, "Every boat is crowded with deck passengers. Kenya has lost 6,000 Indians in the last six years. Tanganyika has lost the same number and Uganda has lost very many. Now Zanzibar is likely to lose its Indian population at an alarming rate. I feel certain from what I have seen that this is one of the most critical questions which Nationalist India has to face without any delay."—United Press

GANDHI JAYANTI AT MEERUT

Students To Hold Khadi & Swadeshi Exhibition

MEERUT, Sept. 12.

The Secretary, Students' Khadi League, Meerut, informs that the League which has been vigorously working for the propagation of Khadi and Swadeshi among the students for the last 3 years and which very successfully held Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition last year has decided to hold the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition this year also on a much grander scale.

The dates of the Exhibition are October 2, 3, 4 and 5 of 1934. The opening ceremony will be performed on the auspicious occasion of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, October 2, by some prominent leader of the country.

This year stalls will also be provided to the manufacturers and traders on payment.

Special lectures on Khadi and Swadeshi will be arranged along with some instructive amusements such as Magic Lantern show of Khadi slides, etc.—United Press.

ADVERTISING CEYLON

Stamps To Bear Pictorial Designs Of Scenery

COLOMBO, Sept. 13.

Postage stamps bearing pictorial designs of Ceylon scenery is shortly to be issued by the Government of Ceylon as an effort to advertise this Island abroad.

A large number of suitable pictures have been collected and forwarded to the Crown Agents who have been requested to make the final choice in consultation with printing experts and makers of dies.

An effort is being made to introduce the pictures not only to the larger revenue stamps but also to the smaller postage stamps which have a wider circulation.

The Crown Agents have also been informed that every effort should be made to preserve the head of the Sovereign on the stamps and it is noted in this connection that the new Delhi stamps are a good example.—United Press.

Cut In Twain By Running Train

AMRITSAR, Sept. 13

A sikh aged about 35 while attempting to cross the railway line near Chhehrta, was run over by a passenger train from Amritsar. His head was completely separated from his body.—United Press.

GERMAN YOUTH SENT TO JAIL

Charge Of Attempting To Commit Suicide

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

Hans Wolkersdorfer, a German youth, who was prosecuted on the charge of an attempt of committing suicide by gassing himself, following prolonged unemployment was sentenced to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to six months' simple imprisonment.

The accused made a pathetic statement in the court about his failure to secure a billet and as an illustration narrated the incident which took place when he went to the Calcutta Corporation Office. He met a gentleman there, who first sympathised with him in his difficulties, but when he came to learn that the accused hailed from Germany, he dismissed him abruptly, saying "You are Hitler."--United Press.

"OLD DELHI NEGLECTED"

Viceroy's Attention To Be Drawn In Municipal Address

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13.

The Delhi Municipality resolved this morning to present in November next an address to the Viceroy who recently returned from home.

In the course of a discussion on the question of the removal of a slum of the worst kind on Nazul Land near Purani Idgah, members alleged that the Government of India were providing every facility to the New Delhi Municipality and Old Delhi was entirely neglected.

Hence it was unanimously decided to present an address in which the attention of the Viceroy would be drawn to various grievances.—A.P.

NEPAL RULER & GOVT OF INDIA

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

The Associated Press understands that His Highness the Maharaja of Nepal has accepted an invitation to visit India next January as a guest of Government of India and that His Highness will also during this visit be present at the military manoeuvres which are expected to take place about that time in the vicinity of Delhi in which two full divisions are likely to be engaged.—A. P.

AGRICULTURAL ENQUIRY

Period Extended By One Year

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

At the joint meeting of Imperial Agricultural Research Council and its Cotton Sub-Committee attended amongst others by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Sir Chunilal Mehta and presided over by Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar, it has been decided to extend by one year the period of enquiry into the cost of production of crops in cotton and sugarcane areas as also of rotation crops grown in these areas such as rice, bajra, etc.

Except in Bengal and Bihar, enquiry in other provinces was started in July 1932 and expected to be finished by the middle of 1937. Statistical information is being collected in different provinces.—United Press.

CONDITION OF CATTLE PITIABLE

Congress Relief Society Opens Centres

The President, Congress Relief Society, Ballia City, wires under date Sept. 13:

Floods have subsided and the situation has isproved. The condition is pitiable and thousands are starving. Mr. Mankar, Secretary, Humanitarian League, Bombay visited the affected area and sanctioned Rs. 700 for cattle relief.

He promised more money and deputed his worker Neparsingh. The Congress Relief Society opened at Bakulha and Khawaspole, cattle relief centres. Green fodder is being supplied with. Rajendra Prasad is being approached to include Doaba in Bihar for relief. Human relief not is less important.

EDITOR APOLOGISES

Professor's Suit Compromised

(From Our Correspondent).

AJMER, Sept. 11.

Prof. Lalji Shrivastava filed a suit against the editor and the printer of "Veer Bhoomi," Bombay.

To-day in the Court of the City Magistrate, the suit was compromised. The accused submitted an apology for the article which appeared in the "Veer Bhoomi" making serious allegations against Prof. Lalji Shrivastava about misappropriations of funds and maladministration of the Ajmer Savitree Girls High School.

INCESSANT RAIN FOR 60 HOURS

Railway Track Inundated In C. P.

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 13.

Due to incessant rain for 60 hours the river Barratawn near Itarsi has been flooded heavily. The Railway tract between Itarsi and Bagra-Itarsi, Jubbulpore section has been inundated. The lines about one mile are also reported to have been washed away and the tunnel has nearly been blocked with debris.

Owing to all this the Allahabad Passenger was delayed for five hours. Fortunately no accident has occurred till the time of wiring. Normal traffic has been resumed.—United Press.

FRONTIER CONGRESS WORKERS RELEASED

Sayed Ashig Observing Month's Silence

BANNU, Sept. 12.

Khan Saiful Maluh Khan of Keshkhi, Khan Murtaza Khan of Utmanzai and Sayed Ashig Shah of Bahadur Kali (Tehsil Peshawar) have been released from their respective places of incarceration on the termination of their terms of imprisonment.

Khan Saiful before his arrest on December 25, 1931, along with other prominent workers of the province was the president of Nowashera Congress Committee and a member of the provincial Congress Committee. Khan Murtaza Khan is a near relation of Frontier Gandhi and a very influential worker. Sayed Ashig who looked much pulled down is observing silence for a month.—United Press.

Sj. Kshitish Chandra Sinha who was sentenced to one month's imprisonment under Section 6 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act for violation of the internment order early in August last has been arrested soon after release under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

TERRORISM & UNEMPLOYMENT

Duty Of Govt. And Public To Guide Youths' Emotions

PLEA FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING

MYMENSINGH, (By Mail).

A largely-attended public meeting was held at the Town Hall on Sunday last under the presidency of Maharaja Sashikanta Acharya Choudhury with a view to mobilise public opinion in favour of Government's policy of intensive drive against the Terrorist menace. Mr. S. C. Roy Choudhury, M.L.C., addressed the meeting on "The present political situation in Bengal with particular reference to the terrorist movement."

Mr. Roy Choudhury traced the terrorist movement in Bengal to its origin in the years following the partition of Bengal and showed by a chain of historical events both here and in other countries, specially Russia, how terrorism never won political freedom for any country. According to the speaker it was much more bound to fail in India with a civilisation, culture and tradition to which all kinds of secret murders were extremely abhorrent. The speaker contended that there was no justification or excuse for the use of violence in any form after the steps taken by the British Parliament in 1931 to implement the Declaration of 1917 which conceded responsible Government as the goal of Indian Constitutional Reform. At a time when the soul of Europe which was sick of the craze for war was crying for Buddha to be re-born for the re-construction of a distracted world, Bengal, the speaker held, should not repudiate Buddha, Gandhi and Tagore and follow the path of violence.

BETTER UNDERSTANDING

Continuing the speaker said, today when India is passing through the most critical period in her history no pains should be spared to bring about a better understanding between Englishmen and Indians. Every Englishman in India should be treated as a guest. The terrorists were definitely standing in the way of such an understanding. All people, young and old, should combine to try to win the terrorists to the side of law and thus make the county's progress to freedom smooth.

OUTLET FOR FEELINGS.

The speaker then referred to the problem of employment of youngmen which was suggested by many as the urge for terrorism. The speaker did not think that the real political terrorists were ever attracted to the path of violence because of unemployment. They were men of different ideals and motives. They required an outlet for their patriotic feelings and altruistic sentiments. The speaker exhorted the public and the Government to give them scope for the exercise of their energies. The diversion of their emotions in healthy channels, e.g., social and humanitarian works would go a long way to cure this malady.—United Press.

CONTRACT SYSTEM MUST GO

Bhusawal Rly. Workers Protest At Annual Meeting

(From A Correspondent.)

BHUSAVAL, Sept. 13

The annual general meeting of the Bhusaval Branch of the G. I. P. Ry. Workers' Union was held on Tuesday in the open maidan with Mr. D. L. Risbud in the chair.

Mr. Abdul Razak, the Org. Secretary explained the work done during last year. The Chairman said though the membership is increased it is the duty of every railway worker to become member and strengthen the union, which is the only means to get the grievances redressed.

Mr. Khedgikar, the President of the Union then spoke on the Labour movement in general and condemned the policy of the Administration introducing the contract system in the Tranship Sheds on the G. I. P. and discharging thousands of hamals. He therefore warned the workers to wake up and be prepared to check this danger

The following office-bearers were then elected:

President: Mr. K. S. Patankar.

Vice-Presidents: Dr. Abdul Hamid, and Mr. Nachne.

Secretary: Mr. Abdul Razak.

Treasurer: Mr. D. L. Risbud.

And seven members of the Managing Committee.

EX-NAIB DEWAN OF BARODA DEAD

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Sept. 13.

Rao Bahadur Ganesh Balwant Ambegaokar, late Naib Dewan of Baroda died at Sayajiganj this afternoon of heartfailure.

He acted as the acting Dewan during the absence of Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari. The Government offices and Public Institutions in the City closed in honour of his demise.

Born in 1865, he joined the state service in 1890. He held important posts in many departments. He was awarded "Rajratna" in 1912 "Arunaditya" gold medal in 1922 and Rao Bahadur in 1917.

KAPURTHALA HINDU ARRESTS SEQUEL

KAPURTHALA, Sept. 13.

Prominent workers of Hindu Sabha and Mahabir Dal were summoned by the Inspector-General of Police at his bungalow.

Sardar Kishen Singh Chief Justice was also present. They were asked not to take any hasty step in sympathy with the prominent Hindus arrested and convicted at Phagwara.—United Press.

India Must Determine Her Own Constitution

CALCUTTA CONGRESS SOCIALISTS IN CONFERENCE

(From A Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

The Calcutta Congress Socialist Conference was held on Sunday, in the A. I. T. U. C. Hall, (209, Cornwallis Street), at 1 p.m. under the presidentship of Amarendranath Roy. Three hundred delegates from different districts and distinguished visitors were present in the Conference.

Prof. Amarendra Prosad Mitra opened the Conference with a short speech explaining the aims and objects of the Conference. He said that this was a preliminary conference called with a view to forming of an organizing Committee to organize local committees in different districts of the Province and calls a Provincial Congress Socialist Conference to form the Bengal Provincial Congress Socialist Party.

The president of the Conference made a short speech analysing the present political situation in the country and pointing out the necessity of forming the Congress Socialist Party. He said that it was necessary to give a correct interpretation to the resolution of Independence so that the masses may be drawn into the struggle for freedom and their interests may be safeguarded. He advocated strongly the adoption of an economic programme based on the immediate demands of the workers and peasants.

THE BASIC IDEA.

After the presidential address Mr. Jayaprakash Narain, Organizing Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, who had specially come down from Patna to attend the Conference, explained the basic idea of the Congress Socialist Party. He pointed out that a true fighter for freedom must be a socialist and the immediate task of socialist in India was the emancipation of the country. He said, to combine both the ideas the Congress Socialist Party was formed. The Congress, if it wants to be the true representative of the masses should adopt the programme of the Congress Socialists.

The following, among other resolutions were then passed.

WHITE PAPER AND CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

This Conference strongly condemns the proposed White Paper constitution as it denies the right of the Indian people to self-determination and asserts that the National Constituent Assembly alone is the supreme authority to frame the constitution of Free India.

CONGRESS PARLIAMENTARY BOARD.

This Conference is of the considered opinion that the Parliamentary activity which comes as the reflex of an extra-parliamentary mass movement is necessary to develop the struggle for freedom, but regards the activity of the Congress Parliamentary Board without adopting a mass programme as reactionary and futile constitutionalism. This Conference, therefore, calls upon the Congress to adopt a mass programme based on the economic demands and political aspirations of the masses and to bring the parliamentary wing of the Congress under the effective control of the masses.

COMMUNAL AWARD AND NATIONALIST PARTY.

This Conference while fully conscious of the strategy underlying the Communal Award deplores the formation of the Nationalist Party by Pandit Malaviya, as it holds that any attempt to divide the country on the issue of the Communal Award is bound to strengthen the hold of the reactionary communal leaders over the masses and thus weaken the fight against the White Paper and for the Constituent Assembly which alone can solve the constitutional problem including the problem of representation of different communities and national minorities in a really democratic manner.

ORGANIZATION OF WORKERS AND PEASANTS.

As the present programme of the Congress is not in conformity with the economic demands of the masses, this Conference calls upon the different committees of the Congress Socialist Party to participate in the day to day struggle of the Congress Socialist struggle of the workers and peasants for their immediate economic demands with a view to successful realization of their ideas and to lead them in a movement for national independence.

REPRESSION AND RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

This Conference strongly condemns the repressive policy adopted by the Government towards the Congress organizations, the Communist Party of India, the Trades Unions and the students and youth organizations and demands the repeal of all repressive laws and the release of all political prisoners including the detenus

Excitement In Coroner's Court

ATHAVLE'S BAN ON "CHRONICLE-SENTINEL" REPORTER

Considerable excitement was caused by an incident which occurred at the City Coroner's Court on Thursday, when the Coroner unceremoniously, it is stated, ordered out, from the Court room, a reporter of a city newspaper, mistaking him to be the reporter of "the Bombay Chronicle" or "the Bombay Sentinel."

The mistake, it appears, was not realised until after Rao Bahadur Bapu Narayan Athavale, the City Coroner, in strong language poured his wrath over the "Bombay Sentinel" and finally, refusing to accept any explanations from the reporter who was before him, and without even allowing him an opportunity to state that he did not represent the said two newspapers, saw that he went out of the room. Later when the wronged reporter met the Coroner and pointed out his mistake, it is stated, the Coroner apologised to him.

It is also stated that the Coroner issued instructions to his subordinates, that no reporters of the "Chronicle" and the "Sentinel" should be allowed access to the Court Room.

It appears, on Thursday, morning a number of reporters representing the city newspapers, both English and vernacular, attended the Coroner's Court as usual. The Coroner, it is said, pitched upon a particular reporter, as the alleged representative of the "Sentinel" or the "Chronicle" and used very objectionable language against the "Sentinel."

The innocent reporter, who looked considerably puzzled at this unwarranted tirade, rose to offer an explanation. But, it is alleged, the Coroner was in no mood to listen and ordered the reporter out.

After the rising of the Court, the Coroner's attention was drawn to the error he had committed and the Coroner was heard offering his apologies for referring to the reporter in that fashion. It was unfortunate accident that no reporter of "the Chronicle" or "Sentinel" happened to be present there to witness the scene.

"CROWN'S PREROGATIVE TO DISMISS SERVANTS AT PLEASURE"

Railway Employee's Suit Against Secretary Of State Dismissed With Costs

(From Our Correspondent).

KALYAN, Sept. 13.

An important ruling on the prerogatives of the Crown in respect of its employees was given this afternoon by Mr. M.S. Patil, Second Class Sub-Judge of Kalyan, on the suit, filed by Mr. Bhalchandra Ramakant Joshi, formerly bond-tester, against the Secretary of State for India acting by and through the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway for damages of Rs. 2,800 due to alleged wrongful discharge from March 7, 1932 by the Divisional Transportation Superintendent and for reinstatement.

The suit was dismissed with costs.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, Barrister, with Messrs. C.P. Devasthale and W.A. Rege, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Kolah with Mr. M.S. Rangnekar, for the Rail way administration.

The facts of the case are that Mr. Joshi was a railway bond-tester at Lonavla, drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 180 at the time of his discharge. He joined service in 1922. When the G.I.P. Railway became a State concern in 1925 he executed a service agreement. In 1929 he was transferred to the Transportation Department.

Owing to adverse reports of alleged negligence in protecting the lives of men working under him at Asangaon on January 6, 1932, Mr. Joshi was served on February 10 with a discharge order signed by the Divisional Transportation Superintendent. According to the defendant, the plaintiff was negligent and untrustworthy.

NOT 'ULTRA-VIRES' BUT INSUFFICIENT.

On the several issues raised in the course of arguments, the Sub-Judge found that the suit was maintainable, there being a cause of action enforceable at law against the defendant. The discharge order was not 'ultra vires,' but was insufficient, as it was not a full month's notice. The plaintiff's service was liable to be terminated by a month's notice or by paying out a month's salary in lieu of notice under the terms of the service agreement.

After having exercised the first option, the Railway Administration could not avail of the second option, though it could have chosen the latter in the first instance. The discharge and dismissal rules made by the Railway Board for the non-gazetted Government servants had no legal force and, therefore, could not abrogate the power of the Crown and its delegates to terminate the services of its employees at pleasure (without assigning any reason).

NO REMEDY AGAINST DISMISSAL.

There being no remedy in a Court of Law against the Secretary of State, regarding the termination of services by discharge, the question of justification did not necessarily arise. The prerogative of the Crown in the matter of dismissal at pleasure of Civil Servants in British India had been specially retained and reiterated in the provisions of Section 96-B, of the Government of India Act of 1919, unless that right was restricted by definite rules made under that Act or any other enactment or rules having the force of law.

The plaintiff, said the Judge, was not entitled to a declaration and injunction sought for reinstatement. A decree for reinstatement would never have been ordered even if the plaintiff had succeeded in proving his case, because the Court would not decree the specific performance of a contract of service. Further no injunction could be granted. The plaintiff did not press for these reliefs.

NO RIGHT TO DAMAGES.

The plaintiff was not entitled to claim any damages from the defendant. In case the plaintiff had successfully proved his case, he would have been allowed compensation to the extent of his pay for a month, because there was an express term in the service agreement that the plaintiff was to be paid a month's pay if the notice of termination were to be dispensed with.

Alleged Chittagong Offender Arrested In Rangoon

RANGOON, Sept. 13.

Harendra Lal Chowdhury was arrested yesterday by the C. I. D. at his own shop in Kemmendine in connection with alleged political offences at Chittagong.

Chowdhury has been remanded to custody till September 22 and will shortly be sent to Chittagong. —A. P.

Latest Commercial News

FURTHER SMALL DECLINE IN NEW YORK COTTON

Prospects Of Strike Settlement Not Too Bright

GOLD SLIGHTLY BETTER BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

Wheat Steady And Linseed Firm

BOMBAY, Sept 13

On Wednesday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross rates did not witness any important change.

LIMITED BUSINESS IN N. Y. COTTON

The New York cotton market was quiet. There was speculative buying against Southern selling. Business was limited.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN GOLD

London gold slightly improved but silver was unchanged.

WHEAT STEADY AND LINSEED BETTER

Liverpool and Chicago wheat opened steady. Linseed was better.

BETTER FEELING IN GILTEDGED SECURITIES BETTER

The London Stock Exchange did not approve and continued to be inactive. Giltedged securities displayed a somewhat better feeling.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Sept 13

Previous closing	13.04
To-day's opening	13.03
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	12.97
Difference	—.07

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 218

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

L iverpool, Sept 13

Previous closing	6.84
To-day's opening	6.78
Difference	—06
To-day's closing	6.80
Difference	—04

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept 13

Prospects of the strike settlement for the moment are not too bright with the result that the market appeared tired awaiting something to turn up while recent favourable weather reports was another factor which has dampened ardour of bulls and severely curtailed fresh speculative activity. The only fact that has kept prices from falling off was the strong technical position and healthier spot demand.

Trading in December opened at 13.03 i.e. 1 point lower than yesterday's closing. The market developed some easiness early in the session owing to some disappointed liquidation influenced by lower Liverpool advices but steadier Stock Exchange induced some speculative buying and thus prices managed to put on a fairly steady tone with quotation hovering around 13.00 level.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.97 with a decline of 7 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 13

The following were the opening ranges.

October (12.99/12.98) 12.91/12.90
December (13.13/13.12) 13.04/13.03
January (13.15/13.14) 13.06/13.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 13

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (6.91) 6.85
American December (6.86) 6.80
Egyptian October (8.26) 8.07
Egyptian November (8.29) 8.10

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Sept 13
10-30 p.m.

Broach A-M. was nominally quoted around Rs. 219 at night with New York futures about 1 point down.

PRIVATE COTTON CABLES

Bombay, Sept 13

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Early Continental buying but market eased on hedges and lack of trade demand.

New York: Increased hedge selling was principal feature. Indifferent demand. Strike is liable to last a while.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Sept 13

Previous closing	5.00 7/8
To-day's opening	5.00 3/4
To-day's closing	5.00 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Sept 13

Previous closing	5.01 1/8
To-day's opening	5.00 5/8
To-day's closing	5.00 15/16
Difference	—.00 9/16

FRANC RATE

London, Sept 13

Previous closing	75.03
To-day's opening	75.00
To-day's closing	75.03
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 13

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.00-5/8 with a steady tendency while fluctuations were small and unimportant. The franc opened at 75.00 and immediately fell to 74.96 although subsequently rate again improved to 75.03 on official support.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.00 15/16.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 75.03.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 13

The market closed steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	21 11/16d.	21 11/16d.
Forward	21 3/4d.	21 3/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 13

Gold (£7-0-3 1/2) £7-0-5 1/2

BULLION

London, Sept 13

Influx nil.
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (21 11/16d) 21 11/16d
Gold per ounce (£7-0-5 1/2) £7-0-6 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept 13

3 months (3/4 to 3/4 p.c.) 3/4 to 3/4 p.c.
4 months (7/8 to 7/8 p.c.) 7/8 to 7/8 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Sept 13
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.64 7/8) 5.75
New York on Bombay (37.75) 37.75
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/4) 0.93 3/4
London on Milan (57.65) 57.65
London on Shanghai (1-5) 1-5
London on Kobe (1-2 3/8) 1-2 3/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept 13

Silver opened steady at Rs. 60/4, 60/5 and 60/6. Trading was very quiet in the absence of any enquiry and the lack of stimulating advices from abroad with the result that movements were very small. Prices closed steady at Rs. 60/4, 60/5 and 60/6.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/14/6, 34/15 and 34/15/9. The market showed very little activity owing to quieter movements of the foreign exchange and the lack of interest. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/14/6, 34/15 and 34/15/9.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 13

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with December at 71 and March at 73-1/2. The market was rather dull and inactive owing to the absence of any speculative interest as a result of quieter foreign cables with very limited business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 13

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.06-1/8 and May at 1.06-1/2. The market showed some activity on commission house buying but business for the most part continued very limited.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Sept 13

Chicago oats opened steady with May at 53 but there was hardly anything important doing owing to the lack of buying power and foreign demand.

Chicago rye was unquoted.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Sept 13

Argentine linseed opened steadier with November option at 13.51 and good foreign enquiry and covering purchases. Prices gradually rose to 13.60 at about noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept 13

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£228 7/8 buyers £229 1/8 sellers) £229 7/8 buyers £230 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£10 1/16 buyers. No sellers.) £10 1/4 buyers. No sellers. Quiet.
Electrolytic Copper (£30 1/2 to £31) £30 1/4 to £30 3/4.
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10
Indian Pekoe higher (3-1) 3-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10) 0-10
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0 1/2) 2-0 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (7 9/16) 7 1/2 paid and value
Oct-Dec (7 11/16) 7 5/8 paid and value

JUTE

Crop Sept-Oct old crop (£14 3/8) £14 3/8 value
Dunlop (£17 1/4 Sept. sellers) £17
Lightening (£16 Sept sellers) £15 3/4

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept. (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept (£11 7/8) sellers) £11 7/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept (£10 5/8) £10 1/2 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal Oct. (£10 7/16 sellers) £10 7/16 sellers.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Teas Quiet And Coals Unchanged

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13

Jute shares ruled steady throughout session and good business resulted. Coals were unchanged. Teas were quiet. Miscellaneous showed no change. Securities were steady with good business. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper 91/1; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 101/1; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 107/10 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1935 102/8 small odd lot; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 109/8 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 108; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 117/9; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 104/7 small lot; 5 1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 109/3; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 103/12 small lot.

Banks: Imperial Fully paid 1462/8; Imperial Conty 359.

Railway: Katakhal Lala Bazar 88 ex div.

Cotton: Kesoram 3/15.

Coals: Amalgamated 20/6; Bengal 259/8; Hurriladih 10/2; New Manbhoom 40; North Damuda 3/13; Sendra 11/4; Talcher 2/2; Western 2/8.

Jutes: Albion 242 small lot; Anglo India 397 small lot; Auckland 221/8; Bally pref 130; Barnagore 160 small lot; Birla ordy 12/11; Clive 32/14 small lot; Dalhousie 364; Empire 37/8 small lot; Gourepore 548; Howrah 54/7; Hukumo and pref 115/8; India 337; Kamarhatty 537; Kanknarrah 456/8 small lots; Kelvin 525; Lansdowne 154; Lansdowne pref 126; Lawrence 140; Megna 36/8; National 23/14; Nuddea 44/4 small lot; Reliance pref 143/8; Waverley 2/2.

Miscellaneous: Karanpura Development 11/4 small lot; Bengal Aerating Gas 76 small lot; Burn and Co ordy 220/8; Tata Iron and Steel 2nd pref 164 small lot; Associated Hotels pref 91; Great Eastern Hotel 76; India Cables 2/12; British Ceylon Corpn ord 8/12; India General Navigation 97 small lots; Port Shipping 14/8 ex div.

Sugars: Balrampur 17/8 ex div; Carew and Co 20/6; Champaran 20/6 ex div; New Savan 12/10.

Teas: Sarugaon 11; Tezpore pref 12/6 A. P.

GOLD MININGS AND INDUSTRIALS IN DEMAND

GENERAL TONE GOOD AT THE CLOSING TIME

Large Speculative Business In Copper

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Sept 13

On the Stock Exchange, the after-demand renewed, especially amongst gold minings and industrials and the general tone at the close was good.

In Commodities, wheat was quiet and easier owing to disappointing foreign advices. Rubber was easier in sympathy with the East.

In Copper large speculative business was done, although prices were lower.

Wall Street opened steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept 13

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £93 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 13
3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were quieter. Giltedgeds were steady but business was restricted. Mining shares and industrials in general were generally quiet but there were some good features.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consuls (£80 1/4) £80 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£103 7/8) £103 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 3/8) £111 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 7/8) £115 7/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105) £105
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 1/2) £112 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 10 5/8) dol 11
International Holding (dol 1 1/2) dol 1 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 5) dol 5
Musical Industries (28-9) 28-9
Princhin Johnson (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Defd (36-3) 36-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-0) 9-0
Woolsworth New Ord (109-9) 110-0
Swedish Match (6-9) 7-3
Dunlop Rubber (50-0) 50-4 1/2
University Ordinary (24-6) 25-0
Ford Motors (33-3) 34-6
Cables and Wireless (8) 8
British American Tobacco (125-0) 125-0
Camera 'A' (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (129-4 1/2) 129-4 1/2
P and O S N Co. Defd. (15-6) 15-6
Distillers (88-0) 87-6
Bredrurd Dyers (11-0) 11-0
British Celonese (10-6) 11-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (64-6) 65-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (46-6) 47-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-0) 9-9
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-3) 10-3
Inter Nickels (21 1/4) 24 1/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (4-9) 4-9
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (50 3/4) 50
L M S Ord (22) 22
L N E R Defd (£8 5/8) £8 5/8
Southern Defds (£23 7/8) £23 1/4
Landing Pass 5 per stock (£131) £131 1/2
London 'G' Stock (£81) £81

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (259-4 1/2) 259-4 1/2
Godul (188-1 1/2) 190-0
Moddar New (76-3) 76-3
Sub Nigel (228-9) 228-9
Spring Mines (155-0) 155-0
Union Corporation (145-0) 145-0

CAWNPORE SUGAR QUOTATIONS

Cawnpore, Sept. 8

Mills
No. 1.
Marhowrah 9/1
Pachrukhi 8/14
Pertabpur 8/14
New Savan 8/13
Sariyan 9/2
Ghughly 8/12 8/4/6
Pharenda 8/9/6
Ram Khetan 8/11/6
Luxmigunj 8/10/6
Padrauna 8/10
Pipraich 8/12
Diamond 8/13
Siswa Bazar 8/10
Savan (Indian) 8/10/6
Bhavnan 8/3/6
Khadda 8/8/6
Harinagar 8/11
Motipore 9/2
Khatkuiyan 8/10
Captainguni 8/9
Hathua 8/10
Baitalpur 8/11
Chitauni 8/9
Tomkohi AA 8/7
Tomkohi AAA 8/8
Tomkohi AAAA 8/9
Rhotas 9/4
Gur Produce
Crushed
Cawnpore 9
Remarks:
The demand from Bengal and the Punjab is decent and has kept the market busy and expecting improvement of the demand in the near future.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept 13
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£81) £80 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93 3/4) £93 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-56 (£112 5/8) £112 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 5/8
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£107) £107
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£101 5/8) £101 5/8
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£113) £113

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£108 3/8) £108 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (23-9) 23-9
Empire of India and Ceylon (41-3) 40-0
Donaro Tea (57-6) 56-3

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11 1/2) 11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-9) 26-9
Gula Kelampong (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (34-6) 34-0

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (58-9) 58-1 1/2
Burma Corporation (12-7 1/2) 12-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (16 1/8) 16 1/8
East Rand Proprietary (54-3) 54-3
Rand Mine (145-0) 145-0

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Anglo Persian (46-0) 46-0
Burma Oil (82-6) 82-6
Mexican Eagle (7-4 1/2) 7-4 1/2
Shell Transport (47-6) 47-6
Royal Dutch (£20 7/8) £20 7/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept 13

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 28 1/8) dol 28
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 3/8) dol 11 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 33) dol 32 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 76 1/2) unquoted.

SHAW A LACTO-VEGETARIAN

Wishes Honolulu Diet Could Be Introduced Into England

George Bernard Shaw is not a strict vegetarian. He is a lacto-vegetarian, meaning that he eats certain foods like butter, milk and cheese which are of animal origin.

This was disclosed in mail week by the playwright himself after a lecture at Malvern by Dr. Belfrage on diet and race.

Dr. Belfrage expressed admiration of Shaw as a magnificent example of vegetarianism. "But I should like to know," he added, whether Shaw's diet is purely vegetarian or whether it is lacto-vegetarian."

Shaw at this point declared: "I am a lacto-vegetarian. I eat butter, eggs and cheese, but as a matter of fact, I have abstained from eggs sometimes for years at a time."

Shaw referred to a visit he paid to the Honolulu Children's Welfare Centre. "It happened," he said, "that the principal of this centre was a lady dentist, and she said the condition of the children's teeth when she was not there was quite appalling. But she experimented again and again and had hit on a sort of porridge which I tasted, called 'poi.'

"According to her, the effect of it is perfectly magical. She claimed that only did the children who were fed on it never have bad teeth, but all the children who had bad teeth before they were fed on it found their teeth improving when they had eaten it."

Shaw declared he wished 'poi' could be introduced into England, for people's teeth here were generally terrible.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLE.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York.—Early Continental buying but market eased on hedges and lack of trade demand.

New York.—Increased hedge selling was principal feature. Indifferent demand. Strike is liable to last a while.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, September 12.

October 1934	12.91
December 1934	13.04
January 1935	13.06
March 1935	13.15
May 1935	13.21
July 1935	13.25
Middling Spot	13.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, September 12.

October 1934	12.95
December 1934	13.06
January 1935	13.11
Middling Spot	13.11

NEW YORK.

New York, September 12.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
October 1934	13.00
December 1934	13.14
January 1935	13.15
New York Noon Call—	
October 1934	13.00
December 1934	13.12
January 1935	13.14

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, September 12.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	20,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, September 12.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
September 1934		6.94
October 1934		6.90
November 1934		6.86
December 1934		6.85
January 1935	6.86	6.84
February 1935		6.83
March 1935		6.83
April 1935		6.82
May 1935		6.81
June 1935		6.80
July 1935		6.79
August 1935		6.77
September 1935		6.74
Middling Spot		7.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, September 12.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
October 1934	8.23
November 1934	8.26
December 1934	8.29
January 1935	8.35
March 1935	8.41
May 1935	8.47
July 1935	8.53
F. G. F. Spot	8.51

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool September 12.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.34
Fine (Good Staple)	5.49
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.64
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.29
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.44
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.59
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.31
Fine	3.41
Superfine	3.51
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.51
Fine	3.61
Superfine	3.71

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, September 12.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Sep/Oct. sellers 25/3.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Sep/Oct. sellers 25/6.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Sep/Oct. sellers 28/6.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, September 12.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per lb. Sep/Oct. sellers 6/3.
C. & F. Bombay per lb. Sep/Oct. sellers 6/0.
C. & F. Karachi per lb. Sep/Oct. sellers 6/0.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, September 12.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/4.

LONDON SILVER.

London, September 12.

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	21-11/16
Forward	21-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, September 12.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.
Bank Bill 6 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent. to 1 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.
Interests' 7 Days Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON GOLD.

London, September 12.

Gold bars Fine per oz. .. £7-0/5-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, September 12.

T. T. London on:—	£
Berlin	12.43
Amsterdam	7.30
Brussels	21.06-1/2
Madrid	36.18
Milan	57.65
Berne	15.15-1/2
Paris	75.03
Prague	119.00
T. T. London on New York Closing cross rate	5.01-1/8

SEEDS.

London, September 12.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton Sep/Oct. sellers £10-15-0.
Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, Sep/Oct. sellers £11-17-6.
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, Sep/Oct. sellers £12-5-0.
Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont c.i.f. per ton, Sep/Oct. sellers £10-0-0.
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Sep/Oct. sellers £10-0-0.
Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, September 12.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	67-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93-5/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-5/8
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	80-1/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-7/8
War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	105
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	115-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	112-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	136
National Bank of India	46
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	11

LINSEED OILS.

London, September 12.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt, Sept. paid sellers 19/7-1/2.
Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt Jan/Apl. paid buyers 20/0.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, September 12.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 7-9/16 sellers.

LONDON METALS.

London, September 12.

	£
Copper Braziers	40-1/4
Yellow Metal	34-3/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	12-1/2
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	229

BOMBAY PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS CURRENT QUOTATIONS

(Bombay Millowners' Association.)

Bombay, Sept 7

PIECEGOODS

Grey Unbleached—	per lb.
Longcloth (S quality)	0 10 9
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	0 10 6
Shirtings	0 10 0
Dhoties (upto 1" nakhi border)	0 10 6
Drills	0 8 9
T Cloths	0 10 3
Domestics	0 10 9
Domestics	0 10 9
Salita	0 9 9
Chadars	0 10 3
White Bleached—	per piece.
Longcloth	not quoted.
Striped Shirting	not quoted.
Twills	not quoted.
Dyed Goods—	
Dyed Longcloth (black)	6 12 0
Dyed Longcloth (napthol red)	not quoted.
Fancy Goods—	per dozen.
Susi, Grey Weft	not quoted.
Susi Check	not quoted.
Sholapur Coating	6 10 0
Sholapur Coating	5 8 0
Striped Drills	not quoted.
Kashmere Cloth	not quoted.
Towels	5 6 0
Yarn—	per lb.
4s Bump (nominal)	not quoted.
6 1/2s All Waste	not quoted.
8 1/2s	0 5 0
10 1/2s	0 5 6
12 1/2s	0 5 9
16s	0 6 9
20s	0 7 3
24s	0 8 0
32s	0 9 6
40s	0 12 3

Sir KAILAS HAKSAR

To Join Bhopal State Service

It is understood on reliable authority that Sir Kailas Haksar, a member of Gwalior Regency Council, will join Bhopal State as Political Secretary and senior member of the Council.

Sir Kailas acted as Secretary of the Princes' Chamber when the work of the Butler Committee was in progress.—"Hindustan Times."

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
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INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1934

Gandhiji's Fresh Offer To Malaviyaji

Success For Both Sets Of Candidates?

"NATIONALISTS NOT SO WEAK"

Prepared To Reconsider Both Lists

AKOLA, Sept. 13.

Pandit Malaviya and Sjt. Aney arrived at Amraoti yesterday and addressed a public meeting.

Pandit Malaviya in the course of his speech explained why he differed from the Working Committee's resolution on the Communal Award. He said, he felt inexpressible sorrow for the present schism. He honestly believed that the step taken by him would save national honour. He thought it would be a sad thing if in the Assembly, Congress candidates fighting the White Paper constitution kept mum on the question of the Communal Award which according to the Working Committee's own resolution was anti-national. His main reason in forming the Nationalist Party was to record the nationalist protest against the Award in the Assembly.

COMPROMISE HOPES.

It is learnt on reliable authority that though the compromise attempt at Wardha failed, all chances of compromise were not yet over. Pandit Malaviya is stated to have received a letter from Gandhiji suggesting a fresh review of the chances of success in the election of both the Congress and Nationalist party candidates.

GANDHIJI'S VIEW.

According to the same source, Gandhiji feels that the list of the Nationalist party candidates is not so weak as he was given to understand and therefore, he is prepared to reconsider both the list. In view of this, Pandit Nekiram Sharma who is at present at Wardha is now trying to bring about compromise on the basis of the formula suggested by Gandhiji and he is not without hope.

Pandit Malaviya left for Jubbulpore last night.

Sjt. Aney left for Yeotmal en-route to Poona.—A. P.

BRITAIN MUST NOT INTERFERE

Communal Unity Can Be Achieved, Says Malaviyaji

AMRAOTI, Sept. 13.

Pandit Malaviya and Mr. M. S. Aney arrived here yesterday with their party. They addressed a huge public meeting in Jog Square.

Malaviyaji addressing the audience said that he had become old and feeble and had served the Congress from its inception in 1887. He pointed out that all the calamities that had befallen the country were due to want of Swaraj.

Panditji in his speech highly extolled the work done by Hanuman Vyayam Mandal in Berar.

Communal Unity.

Dealing on communal unity, he said that the charge levelled against them, that the Indians are incapable of coming to an agreement and find a solution is false and he pointed out the Lucknow Pact and the recent Unity Conferences as instances of the same, but efforts failed added Malaviyaji, because the rulers did not want that.

The Communal Award, according to him, was given to incapacitate the Indians perpetually for Swaraj. Panditji challenged that if the Britishers abstained from interfering with domestic affairs, Hindu-Muslim unity could be achieved immediately. He characterised the Award as a basis of the White Paper and styled the Congress attitude as disastrous to further political development of the country.

Aney, A Philosopher.

He exhorted the public to elect only such candidates as oppose the Communal Award. He further said that Lokanayak Mr. Aney is a philosopher and a guide and had come at the right moment to guide the country when the Congress failed to do so.

Panditji earnestly expressed that they did not want to ridicule the Confress as they were staunch servants of the Congress, and as their party was within it.

He also expressed the desire to put his difference before the Bombay Congress and asked the public to elect Mr. Aney for the Assembly.

Malaviyaji and his party visited the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal and Gorakshan Institute, and held private discussions with the workers.—United Press.

Pt. MALAVIYA FOR PUNJAB

To Do Propaganda For Selected Candidates

LAHORE, Sept. 13.

Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney will reach here on Sept. 20 in connection with the Punjab Nationalist Party Conference to be held from September 21 to 24 under the presidency of Pandit Malaviya.

About 300 delegates from all over the province are expected to join the deliberations.

The main object of the Conference is to nominate candidates to the Assembly elections in the Punjab. Pandit Malaviya and Mr Aney will stay in the Punjab for a week and are expected to tour some important places in the province to do propaganda in favour of the selected candidates.—A.P.

Pt. MALAVIYA AT JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 13.

Pandit Malaviya arrived here to-day in connection with the selection of candidates for contesting Assembly seats from his party.—United Press.

Jogendra Karmakar, a detenu under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act so long detained in the local jail has of late been transferred to the Berhampore Detention Camp

GREAT ENGINEER DEAD

He Had Built Karachi Airship Mast

DARLINGTON, Durham, Aug. 24. (By Air Mail).

The man responsible for the building of Karachi airship mooring mast has died at Darlington at the age of 73.

He was Mr. Frank William Davis, who for 35 years had been engineer to, and director of, the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company, Limited, at Darlington.

As engineer to the company, Mr. Davis was responsible for many important bridge and structural undertakings.

These achievements included the airship masts at Karachi (India), Esmailia (Egypt) and at Cardington (Bedfordshire, England), and the erection of airship sheds in Ireland and in England.

Among the outstanding works with which he was connected was the building of the Victoria Falls Bridge over the Zambesi River.—Reuter.

CENTENARIAN PASSES AWAY

JUBBULPORE, September 13.

A centenarian of Jubbulpore, Munshi Lakshman Prasad Saharia passed away.

The deceased was a well-known figure in the town and was held in high esteem by the public.

He died suddenly of heart failure and leaves behind a large family and circle of friends to mourn his loss.—United Press.

IMPOSITION ON COPRA IMPORT

Thiyhas' Deputation Waits On Cochin Dewan

TRICHUR, Sept. 13.

A deputation of Thiyhas waited on Mr. C. G. Herbert, Dewan of Cochin and requested him to suggest to the Government of India of the imposition of a heavy duty on the import of copra from Ceylon, in order to protect the cocoanut industry on the Malabar Coast.

To enable cocoanut growers to make good the loss caused by the fall in the price of copra, the deputationists suggested the manufacture of sugar from sweet toddy.

The deputation also asked for the introduction of legislation to reduce the rent on agricultural holdings.—United Press.

CEYLON'S SMALLEST MAN

COLOMBO, September 13.

Ceylon's smallest man lives in a village near Malwani about 10 miles from Colombo.

Aged 19 and 2 feet 8 inches in height, Danishamy, who is claimed to be the smallest man in Ceylon, attracts attention in the village not only owing to his stature but as a future pundit.

In appearance he loooks a mere boy of 7.—United Press.

BIHAR CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

The Secretary of the B.C.R.C. writing from Exhibition Road, Patna says:—

The report of the Bihar Central Relief Committee has been published in two separate volumes with the following prices:—

Vol. I report—4 annas.
Vol. II names of All India donors—12 annas.

Postage for Vol. I—2 annas 3 pies.
Postage for Vol. II—4 annas 3 pies.
Postage for Vols. I & II—6 as. 3 ps.
Prominent donor's list is priced at 2 as. (postage 9 pies).

People wishing to have them should send the necessary amount for the required copies.

Dr. AMRITLAL M. PATEL, Ph.D., is a Wilsonian, who having secured his M.Sc. degree in 1929, proceeded to England for higher studies in Chemical Technology. He returned to India last month after obtaining the Ph.D. degree, specialising in Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing of textiles.

PAKUR CASE CONTINUES

Two Doctors From Bombay Give Their Evidence

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

Two Bombay doctors were examined in the Pakur Case yesterday. Doctor Nagrajan attached to the Haffkine Institute examined said that he met Benoy Pande in Bombay in July 1933. He wanted a plague culture from witness for a doctor friend who had found a plague cure for the purpose of testing it. Witness told him that he could not supply the culture but gave him the name of the Arthur Road Hospital from where Benoy could get it.

Doctor J M. Mehta, Resident Medical Officer, Arthur Road Hospital, examined said that in July 1933 Doctor Patel instructed witness that a Bengali Doctor Bhattacharya would go to the Hospital to do work on a Plague culture.

LIVE CULTURE INDENTED

Before the arrival of the Bengali Doctor Benoy Pande saw him and asked him to keep a Plague culture ready. As the culture in the hospital was old, they indented a live culture from the Institute.

Doctor Bhattacharya came to the hospital with a rat. Its abdomen having been shaved, the hospital culture was rubbed in that part of the rats body. It died within twenty-four hours.

A post-mortem examination on the rat was held by Doctor Battacharya. It showed plague bacili. Two more rats were similarly infected with the plague culture and died.

Doctor Bhattacharya told witness that the was leaving for Calcutta on an urgent call and would shortly return but he did not.—A P.

FREE COD-LIVER OIL FOR POSTMEN

But They Will Not Be Treated For Foot Trouble

LONDON, Aug. 29, (By Air Mail).

"It's corn not colds, that worry me, and, if they are to start giving away medicine, I'd rather have corn-plaster than cod-liver oil", was the comment of a London postman when he heard the authorities had decided to extend the free medical service to its employees.

When it has to be taken as a medicine, cod-liver oil will be given free, and other drugs are to be supplied in cases where the cost of treatment would fall heavily on the patient.

The department will also pay for special diagestic examinations, such as X-ray.

But there are many postman who wonder if the day will ever come when periodic visits to the chiropodist will be paid for by the Office.

THEIR SORE POINT.

For, while postmen are much less prone to colds and chills (owing to their out-door-life) than their fellow workers, their feet have often a sore point.

When it was suggested to a high official that free obiropody for postman might be the next development of the department's medical service, he seemed to think it an excellent joke.

"If a postman has any real trouble with his feet," he said "he can obtain free medical attention of course, but I don't think this would apply to corns and we certainly do not issue free corn-plaster.

"Nor have we arrived at the stage, yet, when we supply free pedicure for postment."—Reuter.

RAILWAY OFFICER'S MURDER MYSTERY

(From Our Own Correspondent).
AJMER, Sept. 11.

The murder of Mr. Patrick Magee, a district Carriage and Wagon Inspector on the B. B. and C. I. Rly. is still enveloped in mystery.

Inquiry reveals that on the arrival of the train at Rewari, Mr. Magee's bearer in the morning took the chota-hazri for his master and found clothes scattered about in the compartment. A small amount of money was missing from the box and the body bore marks of stab wounds and a bullet wound near his chest.

The serious cuts on his wrists and fingers strongly indicated that some assailants had attacked him with a view to murder for robbery.

The body of an unknown Hindu was found floating near the Chowpaty sands this morning His body was decomposed and beyond indentivcation. The police removed the body to the morgue for inquest.

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Competition Tells On Madras Port

COCHIN AND FRENCH INDIA PORTS THRIVE AT ITS EXPENSE

MADRAS, (By Mail).

A Report on the seaborne trade of the Madras Presidency for 1933-34 just issued by Mr. G. N. Bower, the Collector of Customs, Madras, says that the total value of the trade of the Presidency declined by 3 per cent. during the year under review.

The report adds that tariff barriers, quota systems, exchange restrictions, currency fluctuations and political instability in many countries either separately or in combination, have rendered international trade both difficult and uncertain. Trade within the British Empire, however, benefited by the advantages derived from the Ottawa Trade Agreement and from the raising of the duty on non-British cotton piecegoods from June 7, 1933, to January 8, 1934, when the Indo-Japanese Conference concluded.

DECREASE IN IMPORTS.

In the case of private merchandise imports from foreign countries fell by Rs. 1,05,69; machinery, motor cars, rice, chemicals and drugs showed considerable increase but these were discounted by smaller receipts of cotton goods, metals, oils, sugar, silk and artificial silk goods, Imports of liquors and tobacco remained about the same.

Exports of private merchandise increased by Rs. 1.09 lakhs to Rs. 24.64 lakhs, or 4 per cent. for which leather, raw hides and skins, fruits, cotton, coir manufactures, rubber, tobacco, metals and ores were mainly responsible.

As a result of the Tea Control Act, effective from May 26, 1933 shipments of tea decreased considerably. Exports of cotton manufactures also diminished. Shipments of gold, though not so large as in the previous year, bolstered up the figures of exports by Rs. 3.33 lakhs.

An examination of the prices of the staple articles shows in the case of imports, a considerable fall in value, which is most marked in betelnuts, sugar, copper and cotton piecegoods. The inference is that the volume of imports is actually that of 1932-33.

RISE IN HIDE AND TEA EXPORTS.

In the case of exports there were welcome rises in the prices of tanned hides, coir manufactures and tea. On the other hand, the prices of groundnuts, coffee, pepper, and rice fell considerably the net result being a large increase in the volume of exports.

The fact that the value of imports of machinery and millworks exceeds that of any other commodity is a significant indication of the extent, to which industrial development, aided by the generous protective duties resulting from the safeguarding of Industries Act is progressing.

Indigenous manufactures, such as sugar and matches, are rapidly replacing the imported products.

In the coasting trade imports declined by 5 per cent. to Rs. 16,31,36 lakhs while exports improved by 1 per cent. to Rs. 7,89,60 lakhs. Imports from Bengal and Sind fell steeply and those from Burma rose. Exports to Bombay and Sind increased and those to Bengal and Burma decreased.

The relative importance of the ports in the presidency remains much the same as in 1932-33, although the trade of Cochin is rapidly increasing. The trade of Madras port was affected by competition with Cochin and French ports of Pondicherry and Karikal and in value, it was the lowest since the War.

DEVELOPMENT AND OPENING OF HARBOURS.

Two events of importance to the trade of Madras Presidency were the development of Cochin Harbour and the opening of Vizagapatam Harbour on December 19, 1933 by His Excellency the Viceroy.

The trade with the British Empire represented 60 per cent. of the total foreign trade compared with 58 per cent. in 1932-33. Imports increased by Rs. 10.83 lakhs to Rs. 8,39,84 lakhs or 1 per cent, and exports by Rs. 76,14 lakhs to Rs. 15.42,75 lakhs or 5 per cent.

Imports from the United Kingdom of machinery and mill works increased by Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 1.10 lakhs, iron and steel by Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 39 lakhs, motor cars by Rs. 8 lakhs to Rs. 23 lakhs and coloured cotton piecegoods by Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 35 lakhs but grey and white piecegoods dropped by Rs. 22 lakhs to Rs. 84 lakhs and cotton twist and yarn by Rs. 19 lakhs to Rs. 44.50 lakhs.—United Press.

TOO FAT TO WORK

Miner's Compensation Claim Granted

LONDON, Aug. 21. (By Air Mail).

James Williams, a collier of Wrexam, Northumberland, is too fat to work and has been awarded £1-3-0 per week as compensation against the firm which employed him, by the Wrexham County Court.

It was proved that Williams' normal weight was 15 stone but that as a result of an accident to an eye while working in the mine, which forced him to lie in bed for weeks, this increased to twenty stone.

And he is still putting on weight.

The Judge in giving judgment in Williams' favour agreed that his fatnses was a direct result of his accident and declared "it would be nothing but a mockery of justice to deny him the rights of the compensation which the legislature has provided."—Reuter.

Jangalia, a basket weaver of Jubbulpore, who was charged with causing the murder of his wife has been sentenced to undergo seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

ADMINISTRATOR FOR JHABUA

Government May Appoint Rai Saheb Ram Narayan Mulla

KHANDWA, September 13.

The political correspondent of the weekly "Swarajya" understands that the Government of India in order to carry out the administration of Jhabua State, whose ruler has abdicated intends appointing an administrator and in this connection the name of Rai Saheb Ram Narayan Mulla, Deputy Political Agent is suggested for the post.

Rai Saheb Mulla is a trusted and experienced official in the Political Department of the Government of India and is to retire shortly. He also acted as an administrator in Naged State for about two years during the minority of the present ruler and was credited for tactfully handling the critical situation then existing in the State.

A deputation of the Jhabua State subjects, it is understood, is shortly to wait upon the Political authorities at Indore with a scheme outlining the proposal for the future administration of the State.—United Press.

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